

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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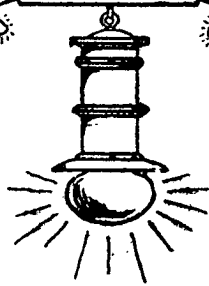
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February, 1913

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Tying Workers to Their Tasks Through Compulsory Government "Investigation"

By Samuel Gompers

In 1900 Canada enacted a Conciliation Act which authorized the Department of Labor to intervene in industrial disputes. The Deputy Minister personally was able to accomplish considerable in various disputes. The Railway Labor Disputes Act of 1903 provided for the establishment of boards of conciliation whenever either party to the dispute should make application. When the great coal strike in the mines at Lethbridge, Alberta, created an alarming situation in the fuel supply, the Deputy Minister of Labor was able to secure an agreement through state mediation. The state mediation theory became popular. This popular sentiment found expression in a recommendation to the Minister of Labor and a bill introduced in Parliament by the Honorable Rudolph Lemieux. The bill, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, passed both Houses and became a law March 22, 1907.

According to the theory of this law, industrial disputes are divided into two classes: those in which the average citizen is directly affected or liable to be affected in his own person because the grievance may extend to his community, and those in which the average citizen is only remotely or indirectly concerned. A special feature of the bill is the importance assigned to publicity, expecting that when facts and abuses are known to the community, public opinion will demand that justice be done.

Compulsory arbitration, recently recommended by the arbitration board for the locomotive engineers, would promote industrial peace by depriving the workers of their chief weapon of defense—the strike. The Canadian Industrial Disputes Act seeks industrial peace by partially grinding the edge off his weapon. This act, commonly known as the Lemieux Act, applies only to public util-

ities including municipal service corporations, coal and metal mines, transportation companies, and occupations subsidiary to transportation. In these industries all changes in working conditions affecting wages and hours must not take place without thirty days' notice or until any dispute arising from the change has been finally dealt with by a governmental board. If the proposed change arouses sufficient opposition as to make a strike or lockout probable, either party may ask the Dominion Labor Department to appoint a board of conciliation and investigation and a strike or lockout must not take place before this board completes its work. Accompanying this application must be a statement specifying the parties to the dispute; the nature and origin of the trouble and the particular demands upon which they failed to agree; the approximate number of people affected, and the efforts already made to adjust differences. The law formerly required also a statutory declaration that failure to adjust differences would, in the judgment of the declarant, result in a strike or lockout, for necessary authority to order such action had been obtained. Through the efforts of railway men, the act was modified so that a strike vote is not necessary prior to application for a board, and an alternative procedure permitted, according to which an authorized trade union committee may declare that "to their best knowledge and belief, a strike will be declared."

The law says the workers must not strike; must not cease work; must continue to work; must remain at their task and their toil; no matter how burdensome, unjust, or onerous the conditions, they must continue to work without interruption. Can this be true and the workers retain their liberty?

The minister then appoints three per-

sons to serve as the board of conciliation and investigation—one of whom is recommended by the employees, another by the employers, and the third chosen either by these two members or, if they fail to agree, by the Government.

Each board adopts its own method of procedure. Some boards are extremely informal. Others conduct their proceedings more like a court. The first method has been found more effective and speedy. If the board succeeds in bringing the parties to an agreement, the terms are embodied in its findings, are signed by both parties upon whom it then becomes binding. Mark that last expression, becomes binding. The workers may not exercise the rights of all free men—the right to control their own labor. But they are bound to their tasks, however onerous, under penalties; they must continue at work until the governmental authority grants them permission to stop.

If the board is not successful, it makes its report an objection, setting forth the conditions and causes of the dispute, and usually recommends terms of settlement. This report—and the minority report, if made—is then published by the Government. After all this has been done the employers or employees may, if still dissatisfied, resort to a strike or lockout. The penalty for ordering a lockout prior to the decision of the board ranges from \$100 to \$1,000; and for striking under the same conditions, from \$10 to \$50 for each striker, or imprisonment in default of payment.

The principles upon which the legislation bases its hopes of usefulness are conciliation and publicity. By having the disputants meet and personally talk over their differences and attempt to reach a common basis and by giving publicity to proceedings and evidence, and, finally, to special recommendations, it was hoped to avoid gross injustice. Whatever of success the legislation can claim, lies in the avoidance of gross injustice. For those wrongs which are perfectly flagrant and obvious in connection with wages, hours, and sanitation, the general public and outsiders might be sufficiently roused to demand corrections of abuses. But the petty grievances, the injustice that arises out of the rules of management and the organization of the industry—the things which, long neglected and cumulative, often culminate in the most bitter feeling between employers and workmen—are least likely to be righted by such an instrumentality.

The railroad officials, at first skeptical, now are more favorably inclined toward the law. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in 1908 endorsed the act; in 1909, suggested amendments and mani-

fested stronger opposition; in 1912, demanded its repeal. From the first the railway unions have opposed the act.

Victor S. Clark, a special investigator for the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, who has made three investigations of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act and its workings, states:

"When the disputes act was passed the railway unions opposed it in principle and detail. These unions held that since their policy was to resort to strikes only in extreme cases, and they normally negotiated peaceably with their employers and observed the contracts made, there was no need for such a law to interpose its machinery in place of their own well tried system of adjustment committees and trained negotiators. They also felt that they were weakened in treating with the companies by the postponement of a strike until after an investigation, during which period the railways could procure new employees."

Mr. Clark thinks the fact that no unfavorable decision has been rendered in the case of the railroad unions, has tended somewhat to allay vigorous opposition. The conviction is prevalent, however, that procedure under the act will do nothing more than level up conditions in poorer districts to those of the better districts and that there can be no general betterment of existing standards.

Among the miners Mr. Clark thinks that "latent opposition which has always existed has in some quarters become more active and apparent." Their experience with the act has roused their opposition.

Many investigators and writers have studied the Canadian law and its results. Most of these have discounted the value of their work by visionary uses of statistics and by conclusions based upon comparisons between what is and what might have been, had the law not been enacted—valuable mental gymnastics, perhaps, but not convincing to those who must deal with life and work as they are. However, even though Canada has been especially fortunate in having Professor Adam Shortt to act as chairman in many cases, yet the results show no indisputably satisfactory accomplishments. Boards have settled some cases, delayed rather than arrested strikes in others, and at times workmen and employers have defied the law with impunity. Employers, with few exceptions, favor the law.

Three objections are made to the Lemieux Act by the laborers: (a) Necessary delay for action of the board makes quick and effective strikes impossible. (b) The wording of the law is so obscure as to furnish a twilight zone which is the delight of the lawyer seeking eva-

sion. (c) Public opinion is not that disinterested, immutable judge and champion of the misused that the theory presumed.

These form the specific objections to the operation of the Lemieux Act, the fundamental principal objections are:

Laws must not invade personal rights and liberty. The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone. The free man's ownership of himself involves his labor power. In fact the only difference between a free man and a slave is the right to sell or withhold his labor power. This precious right must be cherished and guarded against all invasions. It is of greater value than all other purposes or ends. When any workman or number of workmen are compelled by law to work one month, one week, one day, or one hour against their own volition, then there has ensued and been established slavery.

Accounts of how the act operates best illustrate its true value and reveal why those affected by it object. The miners' experiences are very suggestive.

The miners of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick organized the Provincial Workers' Association in 1878 which was the only trade union organization recognized by them. Most of the operators who had recognized the organization, agreed to the union shop. A few years ago conditions led the men to mistrust certain of their leaders. As suspicions were confirmed by evidence, the miners began forming local unions affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America. This led to trouble in some mines over the terms of the Provincial Workers' Association contract—when miners refused to have dues withheld for the Provincial Workers' Association or wished to have their strike dues turned over to the United Mine Workers. In most cases, the operators refused and dismissed all men affiliated with the international organization.

Close alliance of the association officials with government and employing interests caused disaffection among the miners. At a special meeting of the grand council of the Provincial Workers' Association held at Halifax in 1908, it was resolved to take a referendum vote on the question of affiliating with the United Mine Workers. This referendum vote favored amalgamation with the United Mine Workers. At the annual meeting of the grand council held in September, 1908, the grand council declared the referendum vote illegal resorting to technicalities as a subterfuge. Dissatisfaction followed, resulting in strikes at Glace Bay, Inverness, and Spring Hill.

At Glace Bay the contract between the Dominion Coal Company and the miners did not expire until December 31, 1909, but in the spring of that year a new board

of conciliation and investigation was established upon the application of the employees. The employees charged that they had been discriminated against as members of the United Mine Workers and that the company had failed to recognize or receive their committee. The board upheld the company in refusing to recognize their organization "because they were practically a foreign organization having dangerous and menacing powers under their constitution." A strike was called.

At Inverness the dispute was not referred to a conciliation board and hence was a violation of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act. The manager of the mine had been requested not to collect any more dues for the Provincial Workers' Association. He refused because he regarded "the request as unofficial." When several individuals came to make similar requests, they were asked to sign written statements to that effect and were, thereupon, discharged because the manager alleged that following such requests would be breaking faith with the Provincial Workers' Association. The Government made an investigation of the distribution of strike relief during the strike that followed.

At Spring Hill the dispute was investigated before the strike was called. The board refused to give an opinion upon the recognition of the union, stating: "It is, however, by no means clear to your board that any right exists on the part of the Department of Labor to enforce upon any company operating a mine or any other industrial enterprise, a compulsion to give recognition to any labor organization formed among its employees."

This expression brings out two reasons for Labor's objection to the policy; first, that state mediation usually fails to reach any mutual agreement on the question of recognition of the union. Either one side or the other must give way on this vital question of the day. Even Honorable F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor for Canada, concedes: "There is probably no other question in which parties concerned are so little susceptible to the processes of conciliation, or where investigation can hope to accomplish so little, as in disputes of this nature." Second, the vagueness of its phraseology rendered it susceptible to unexpected judicial interpretation.

Evidence confirming the workers' suspicion of the possibilities of the vague sphere open to judicial interpretation, is found in the decision of the case *King vs. Nielson*. David Nielson was convicted of having unlawfully aided Francis Morien, an employee of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, "to continue a strike by gratuitously providing him with means to

procure groceries and other goods contrary to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." The act provided that any employer declaring or causing a lockout, contrary to the provisions of this act, becomes liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists, while any employee who goes on a strike contrary to the terms of the act becomes liable to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$50 for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike. Also that any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout or any employee to go out on a strike contrary to the provisions of the act, shall be guilty of an offense and liable to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000.

In the case mentioned, the court decided: "It is difficult to conceive of any more effective means of aiding strikes than those in the present case. It is of course precisely the aid wanted to enable the strikers to live during the pendency of a strike and it hardly needs comment to show that the defendant, as an agent of the United Mine Workers of America, so gave aid with the express and sole purpose of enabling the strikers to stay out until their demands were complied with."

This "conciliation" act which involves government machinery was an insidious attack upon Labor's liberty. Illegal strikers are to be treated as the outlaw of old. A stranger bestowing alms would commit an offense against the law. The trade unionists might pay dues to provide strike benefits, but they would be denied the benefits of their contributions. The violator of this law would be starved into submission.

Another judicial interpretation reveals a curious anomaly. Although the desired end of the negotiations of the conciliation board is an agreement, when the United Mine Workers tried, in the courts of Alberta, to secure the enforcement of a formal contract made under the auspices of the board, the court ruled that as the union was neither an individual nor a corporation, it had no power to make an agreement and the contract in question was, therefore, void. The union had no remedy against the mining company which had violated the contract.

The clause providing that thirty days' notice of any change in working conditions affecting hours, or wages be given, militates against the success of a possible strike. Often men must work on, seeing employers making daily provisions in preparation for the strike by hiring large numbers of strike-breakers, watching the erection of fences and the placing of wires, the building of temporary shelter for strike-breakers, while they help the

employer pile up his store of goods to last over the strike period. In certain industries the quickness and timeliness of the strike is its chief asset. The warning time plus the delay in assembling the conciliation board, in making its investigation and rendering its opinion, gives rise to justified serious objections on the part of the workmen.

Another factor that militates against equitable results under the Lemieux Act, is misinformed public opinion. Public opinion is often attributed a sort of sanctity, a divine origin, an attribute that formerly was attributed to conscience. We have learned that the individual's conscience depends upon his environment, his inherited qualities, his education, and is not something absolute, divine, or different in nature from other faculties. So we also know that *vox populi* is not necessarily *vox dei*, but may be made to approach it as freedom of expression, openness of mind, and truths are allowed to prevail. Public opinion is not a unity but there are various opinions held by different groups making up the public. That group which presents its convictions most persuasively or most insistently, controls the prevailing policy. Conceptions of truths vary with the opportunities and the understanding of the individual or the group. As a group that is a part of the public becomes more influential, able to express more forcibly and clearly its ideals and concepts of justice and truths—things the group has evolved from its labor and daily life with other men—that group may alter the trend and scope of public opinion until it reflects more completely the life and welfare of all mankind. Frequently public opinion is only a prevailing sentiment, determined by convenience or ignorance. Sometimes it is only a "snap" judgment based on incorrect data as in the case of the strike on the Canadian Pacific when the men, because of a reduction in wages, asked for an investigation board. As the decision of the board was unsatisfactory, the men struck, but lost their strike largely because public opinion confused investigation with arbitration and condemned them because they did not agree to the terms fixed by the board, and erroneously supposed to be of their own choosing.

Too rarely has the public opinion prevailing among the workers been allowed to penetrate to employing circles and the outside public. The influential press is owned and controlled by the employing interests. Until recently the labor press was insignificant in size and did not reach outside the workers' circle. But as the organization of workers have grown in numbers and strength so their means of self-expression have increased

until now organized workmen are influential members of society, and as other toilers unite their individual forces, they, too, will be able to mold and educate public opinion to an appreciation of their needs and welfare. Until all elements exert proportional influence in determining public opinion, until all individuals that make up the public become genuinely and unselfishly desirous of continuously striving for justice to all mankind, public opinion will not become an infallible dispenser of justice.

At present it is apparent even to the most superficial that such equality does not obtain. The workers are financially unable to own or to control the public press, the telegraphs and the other important means of receiving and disseminating information. Not only are they financially unable but many of them are unable to express that which they feel and know in such a manner as to carry conviction with the unsympathetic and indifferent. Again, they are as yet unable to pay those who would otherwise present their cause with the cogency and persuasiveness given to the employers' interests.

Arbitration of international disputes to prevent needless sacrifice of human life in wars has of late years been gaining considerable favor among humanitarian people; hence the term arbitration immediately predisposes the unwary to applications of the method to seemingly identical uses. So when well-intentioned, though misguided, persons, or crafty enemies of Labor, advance plans or legislation to bind the workers by some of the various species of compulsory arbitration, the attempts of the workers to retain freedom and advantages won are discredited as ill-advised and stubborn. When the workers protest against shackles that would hamper their efforts to secure better conditions and would deprive them of their power of self-protection, they are accused of desiring lawlessness, violence, and industrial mischief. These accusations come from those who wish to foist such legislation upon Labor to promote their own interests and from those who do not know the conditions under which men toil, who do not know the invisible, subtle, powerful forces that control the business world, and who do not understand the psychology of the forces determining men's motives.

In the industrial sphere, the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act does not operate impartially for both the workers and the employers. Under the imposed conditions which postpone or prevent strikes, the employers are given the opportunity to prepare themselves for any contest that may ensue. They are enabled to finish up all penalty contracts, pile up

their store of products, use up perishable materials, put themselves upon a better basis for an industrial contest. Meanwhile, the workmen are compelled to assist their employer to put his forces in order, and strengthen his position, although every day's work decreases their relative advantages in an ultimate strike to secure rights and justice. Since this law operates thus inequitably, it is no marvel that employers are, in increasing numbers, approving it and that workmen are becoming more general in their disapproval and desire that it be radically changed or repealed. Legislation of this character entrenches the power of the interests and their ability to hold workmen in subjugation. It is not legislation promoting social and industrial justice, and hence could not result in industrial peace.

These results have convinced organized labor of Canada that their welfare and security demand the repeal of the Lemieux Act. Compulsory investigation has proven a weapon by which the employers can hamper the activity of workmen in securing relief from abuses or obtaining better conditions; by which freedom of organization and union activity are seriously restricted. Canadian experience with compulsory investigation would not justify any other country or any of our states in expecting industrial welfare to result from similar legislation.

The repeal of the Lemieux Act is one of the special demands which the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, at its last convention, made upon the Canadian Federal Government.

To the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress, held at Guelph Ontario, in September, 1912, the Executive Committee reported upon the Lemieux Act that it could do no better than outline the position of the Calgary convention. That convention unanimously adopted the following special resolution:

"Special Resolution A.—While this Congress still believes in the principal of investigation and conciliation and while recognizing that benefits have accrued at times to various bodies or workmen under the operation of the Lemieux Act, yet in view of decisions and rulings and delays of the Department of Labor in connection with the administration of the act, and in consequence of judicial decisions like that of Judge Townsend, in the Province of Nova Scotia, determining that feeding a starving man, on strike, contrary to the act, is an offence under the act: Be it resolved, that this Congress ask for the repeal of the act.—Carried unanimously."

The executive committee further reported:

"It is common knowledge that the Bri-

tish party politicians claim to be enamoured with the possibility of passing legislation similar to the Lemieux Act, which would minimize the effectiveness of a strike such as we have had examples of recently in Great Britain. Even as this report is written the Government is sending an official from Great Britain to investigate the workings of the act. It is possible that those who are interested in the Lemieux Act in Canada from the employing interests' standpoint may paint the legislation in roseate hues to the investigator. But the workers of this dominion would be untrue to their class if they did not reveal the defects of any legislation that became a hindrance, in many cases due to administrative delays, etc.

"This right to strike is the one thing which distinguishes the free workman from the chattel slave, and as this most powerful weapon still is absolutely necessary unimpaired to the workers of Great Britain or any other country, your executive committee recommend that as nothing has happened to change our attitude this convention instruct the incoming executive committee to communicate to the British Labor Party our expressed attitude on the question, hoping that they will fight to the last ditch against any infringement of the right to strike when they please, however wrapped up the infringement is in honeyed legislative phraseology."

The special committee to which resolutions referring to the Lemieux Act were referred by the 1912 convention, unanimously decided to refer the resolutions to the congress as a committee of the whole. That committee decided to consider the report of the committee on officers' reports dealing with the same issue together with these resolutions. The committee on officers' reports recommended the approval of the executive committee's report and approved of the last paragraph with reference to communicating with the British Labor Party relative to the right to strike." The convention adopted the recommendation. The good illustration of a similar endeavor in philanthropic and altruistic legislation is the bill to establish a State Board of Investigation and Arbitration for Vermont. Vermont occupies in the North the same position in industrial development and labor organizations and legislation that Alabama does in the South. Manufacturing, textile industries, mining are showing indications of development on a large scale. Some far-sighted industrial managers who would keep the toilers weak and "useful," or docile, propose this scheme with its respectable name.

The Vermont bill proposes to authorize the Governor to appoint a board of in-

vestigation and arbitration of industrial disputes, the board to consist of three members serving for two, four, and six years, respectively. Whenever application is made by either employers or employees, the board shall try to bring about a settlement of the dispute by either mediation or arbitration. Its method of procedure is modeled after that of a court of records in civil cases, which has everywhere proved to be the least effective method to effect conciliation. The proceedings of the board shall be public unless upon application of either of the parties, the board may direct that they be conducted in private. Thus Star Chamber methods may rob the investigation of an opportunity to educate the public and to reveal real conditions in industry. Employers and employees must give thirty days' notice of any proposed changes affecting wages or hours. In case a dispute is referred to a board, until final action by that board, neither party shall alter conditions of employment with respect to hours or wages, and *shall continue to work without interruption*. Any settlement or argument made prior to investigation by a board shall become *binding* as an award by the board and *enforced by the same fines for violation of its terms*. If the board is unable to effect a settlement of the dispute, it shall make a full report of its various efforts, the facts ascertained and the board's findings upon them, together with the recommendations of the board. Should these recommendations not be complied with within seven days, they shall be published in a newspaper circulated in the territory affected by the dispute. The provisions of the bill shall extend to any person, company, or corporation employing five or more persons and operating mines or quarries, manufacturing, hostelry, or mercantile establishments, transportation, or public service utilities; to any persons employed to do clerical or manual work for hire. Dispute is defined as a difference between an employer and five or more of his employees as to matters relating to work, duties, or "privileges."

This proposition purporting to be in the interests of general welfare and industrial peace, is charged with innocent looking clauses that can be dexterously turned against the toilers and in the interests of the employers. The members of the investigating board are to be chosen by the Governor and the Senate who need not consult the workers. Should workers strike rather than apply to this board not of their choosing, they have to combat hostile sentiment of a public discommoded and resentful because all "peace-making" devices were not first tried. Should the workers appeal to the board and then refuse to accept its award—made perhaps after secret inves-

tigation—they again must combat unfriendly public sentiment instigated by an unfriendly board and a press owned and controlled by the "interests." All conditions of employment, wage questions, interpretations of agreements, recognition of labor organizations, to be referred to a board prescribed by others and possibly without consultation with the workers!

In the old days when labor organizations were of less influence and not organized upon such stable foundations, the opposition used to work upon the policy of crushing the organization; now they would adopt the more politic and refined method of "disarming" the workers by compulsory intervention where possible, or at least permitting the use of only an imitation weapon without edge—a burlesque of a strike. But the workers know that they are more interested in their own welfare than is anybody else, and unless they are always fit and able to protect themselves against aggression and injustice, their interests will soon be lightly disregarded by all.

Only the strong can win peace and maintain peace with justice.

As we have said before peace is a result, not a causal force. When wages, working conditions, hours of labor, regulation of employment in the industrial world shall be such that the welfare of the workers is considered and they are insured a fairer share in the distribution of the wealth produced, then, and only then, can there be real industrial peace. Such a condition can only exist when the workers are given a voice in the management of the industry by recognizing and dealing collectively with the organizations of labor. Industrial development and progress have resulted from large scale organizations in productions. Thus production has been organized, concentrated, and has lost the old personal relationship formerly existing between employer and employee. This relationship can only be re-established by setting up an industrial democracy in which the workers in their organized capacity are given an equal opportunity to protect and advance their own interests.

Compulsory arbitration, conciliation, or investigation can certainly do no more to promote industrial harmony and prosperity than the trade unions. In fact, the effectiveness of all these proposed innovations depends in a great measure upon organizations for carrying out and enforcing awards. Although in the deliberations, a weak union or unorganized workers may be more readily coerced into accepting an agreement, there is no practical method of enforcing an unpalatable award. A strong union with prestige and power may not be as speedy

or yielding in agreeing to a settlement, but the settlement once made would be of real value. These results labor organizations have achieved through their own initiative. What is to be gained by substituting public, governmental agencies for those already in existence? There is no gain but a loss. The organization is weakened by disarmament or blunting of normal activities, and each individual is left helpless before organized employing interests. Industrial peace and progress will not result from stripping the workers of their power of self-defense or weakening their bargaining power by postponing the use of the power of self-protection.

The workers of the various States must be on their guard to protect themselves and their interests against all insidious propositions that would undermine their power and liberty. Each worker and organization of workers can exert a tremendous influence in educating and directing public opinion by presenting their needs and just demands with all the power and insistence of which they are capable. If the workers want improvements, changes, they must get them for themselves; they must work for them, work hard, insistently, continuously, and, once gaining advantages, must guard them well.

But organized labor does advocate industrial peace and has done much to promote it. Organized labor wants conciliation and mediation—but of a voluntary character. Organizations of workers, strong and able to formulate demands and make agreements, have done more to bring about effective mediation than any other instrumentality. Not only have they brought about mediation, but have effected understanding and mutual good will between workers and employers; they have secured better working conditions and higher wages and thus conserved the workers, the wealth producers, of the nation. Organized labor has not only these results to its credit, but it has developed and educated the workers themselves, made them better men and women, better citizens, staunch supporters of liberty and freedom. Organized labor advocates industrial peace but will not surrender to that cause one jot or tittle of industrial or political liberty. Labor stands not only for conciliation and mediation, aye, but for arbitration—but not for arbitration enforced by the government of any country or State—not for arbitration enforceable by governmental powers with its punishments of fines and imprisonment and infringement of personal liberty, but for arbitration voluntarily entered into, maintained with honor, and administered by fair boards. Labor will faithfully and voluntarily abide by such arbitration.

Minutes of the International Executive Board

The meeting of the International Executive Board held at the I. O. Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday, January 7th, 1913, at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| F. L. Kelley | G. W. Whitford |

COMMUNICATIONS.

From I. P. McNulty stating that he would be present at the meeting on Wednesday, January 8th, he being detained in Cleveland on important business of the Brotherhood. Received and filed.

From M. P. Gordon stating that he would be present on Wednesday, he being detained with the I. P. Received and filed.

From Frank Swor stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting as he could not leave his business. Received and filed.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Afternoon session Tuesday, January 7th, 1913, meeting called to order by Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| F. L. Kelley | G. W. Whitford |

The different propositions submitted to the members of the Executive Board through correspondence since the last meeting of the board were gone over for verification of same and same being found correct were placed on record for future reference.

Appeal received from Local No. 541 for donation of \$500.00 was taken up and all communications in relation to same were read.

Moved and seconded that the appeal be not granted inasmuch as Local No. 541 did not comply with the I. B. C. as per Article 4, Section 9.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Wednesday, January 8th, 1913.

Morning session meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| M. P. Gordon | G. W. Whitford |
| F. L. Kelley | |

C. M. Barbey of Local No. 6 appeared as per his request in relation to his standing in the I. B. E. W., his per capita having not been received in the

I. O. office in 1908 during the trouble in Frisco.

After a thorough investigation of his past records as to his payments as required by the constitution of the I. B. E. W. The International Executive Board recommends that a note be made of same in the I. O. That he be given such benefits as are prescribed in the International Constitution as applied to the five-year continued good standing. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| M. P. Gordon | G. W. Whitford |
| F. L. Kelley | |

Communication received from Local No. 103 of Boston, Mass., requesting that an organizer be sent to the New England States.

Matter referred to the I. P. as the Executive Board has no power in the premises.

Appeal received from Local No. 110 of St. Paul, Minn., requesting that their per capita tax be remitted for the months of January, February and March.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Thursday, January 9th, 1913.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 9 a. m. by Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| M. P. Gordon | G. W. Whitford |
| F. L. Kelley | |

I. V. P. G. M. Bugnizet appeared before the board in relation to dispute between E. F. Caldwell & Co of New York as to fixture work to be done in Chicago by them and Local No. 381.

Moved and seconded that I. V. P. Bugnizet be instructed to get into communication with I. V. P. Noonan in Chicago, they to take up the question with Local No. 381 and to report back to the Executive Board as soon as possible. Carried.

Communication received from Local No. 709 of Philadelphia, now locked out by the Walker Switchboard Co., the company having signed an agreement to expire on May 1st, 1914, giving no other reason than that they desired to dissolve

the Local Union, they requested that their per capita tax be remitted for the months of January, February and March, 1913.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| M. P. Gordon | G. W. Whitford |
| F. L. Kelley | |

Communications received from Local Nos. 52 and 190 of Newark, N. J., relative to agreement entered into by both Locals.

There being no objection the I. P. was instructed to investigate same and see that the law is complied with.

Bro. J. Manson and Higgins of Local No. 1 of St. Louis made the following requests:

1. That the I. P. be instructed to proceed to St. Louis to investigate financial matters since the Amalgamation.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted. Carried.

2. That a notice be inserted in The Worker urging all Locals of the I. B. E. W. to adopt the Union Label.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted, and the I. S. be instructed to draft up a suitable article to be inserted in The Worker. Carried.

3. On the question of the I. O. removing to St. Louis.

I. P. McNulty reported the cause of delay in moving the I. O. to St. Louis was on account of the Business Men's League failing to comply with their promise in the premises.

Brothers Manson and Higgins appeared before the board and stated that the proposition of moving the office to St. Louis as submitted to the Rochester convention would be carried out.

Moved and seconded that the I. P. be instructed to carry out the decision of the referendum vote and remove the I. O. to St. Louis as soon as practicable.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board called to order Friday, January 10th, 1913, 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| M. P. Gordon | G. W. Whitford |
| F. L. Kelley | |

Communication received from Local No. 96 of Worcester, Mass., requesting that an organizer be placed in their territory.

The board having no power to grant the request same was referred to the I. P.

Communication from Local No. 369, Louisville, Ky., requesting remittance of per capita for the months of January, February and March.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted. Carried.

Communication from Bro. Frank Fisher of Local No. 110 of St. Paul, Minn., as to the admitting of foreigners with a clear card from Europe.

Moved and seconded that it be placed on file. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Friday, January 10th, 1913.

Afternoon session meeting called to order at 2 p. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| M. P. Gordon | G. W. Whitford |
| F. L. Kelley | |

Communication from Local No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa., in relation to O. R. Soffel, Geo. Wood, and Chas. Hershman, who were in arrears for January, February, March, April, May and June, 1912, and owing to urgent business of the Local, they were not reinstated until the first meeting in July, 1912, which was no fault of theirs as they should have been reinstated at the meeting of June 27th, 1912, as they applied for reinstatement in June, being reinstated in July placed them six months in arrears, and they would have to come in as new members as per Article 10, Section 5, I. B. C.

Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to the I. S. for investigation, and if the above statement is correct he to reinstate said members as per the I. B. C. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Saturday, January 11th, 1913.

Morning session, meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| H. W. Raven | H. M. Scott |
| M. P. Gordon | G. W. Whitford |
| F. L. Kelley | |

Death claim of W. A. Farley of Local No. 134 of Chicago which was denied by the I. S. inasmuch as the claim was not received in the office as per Article 13, Section 3, Local No. 134 claims that the death certificate was sent to the office as per the law, but may have been lost in transit.

Moved and seconded that upon the receipt of satisfactory evidence from Lo-

cal No. 134 showing that death certificate was sent on time as per Article 13, Section 3, that the I. S. be instructed to pay the claim. Carried.

Communication from Local No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal., requesting the remittance of per capita for the months of January, February, March.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted.

Communication received from Sub-Local No. 104 of Boston, Mass., Telephone Operators, requesting to be allowed to reduce their initiation fee from \$1.00 to fifty cents, stating if same was granted they would be in a position to initiate about five hundred members.

Moved and seconded that it be referred to the I. P. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Monday, January 13th, 1913. Morning session, meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Communication from Sub-Local No. 104, Telephone Operators, requesting that they be granted a charter as a local.

Moved and seconded that they be notified to the effect that the Executive Board has no power in the matter, and the law on Sub-Locals can only be changed by the convention. Carried.

Communication from J. A. Campbell card No. 824, requesting to be admitted as an honorary member as he is now 56 years of age. Paid last on March 6th, 1908.

Moved and seconded that he be notified that the Executive Board has no power to grant the request.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Monday, January 13th, 1913. Afternoon session, meeting called to order at 2 p. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Communication from M. Sarbursky, Chief Electrician, of Cleveland, Ohio, requesting that we take up the question of the establishment of a National Electrical Laboratory to be operated by the Federal Government.

Moved and seconded that the communication be received and referred to the I. P. for future disposition. Carried.

Communication from the American Federation of licensed Wireless Operators

as to the organizing of that branch of the craft.

No objection same was referred to the I. P.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor requesting that all Locals affiliate with their respective State Federation of Labor and Locals Central bodies.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Board recommends and urgently requests all Local Unions that are not now affiliated with the State Federation of Labor and Local Central Bodies of their respective states and cities to do so immediately. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Tuesday, January 14th, 1913. Morning session, meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Auditor's report taken up. He recommends that the expense account of the Rochester convention be placed on the Secretary's books.

Moved and seconded that the Auditor's report be accepted, and the recommendation be concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that inasmuch as the Executive Board concurs in the recommendation of the Auditor that the I. S. be instructed to carry out the recommendation as to the report on the Rochester convention. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Tuesday, January 14th, 1913. Afternoon session, meeting called to order at 2 p. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Moved and seconded that the I. S. be and is hereby instructed to comply with Section 5 of Article 27 of the I. C., which reads in part, "and said receipt shall be the recognized standing of a member from date of payment in the L. U. at the I. O.," and official receipt be entered upon the records of the I. O. as date of payment. Carried.

The Insurance of the Office which expires on May 31st came up for discussion.

Moved and seconded that the I. S. be instructed to continue the insurance if it becomes necessary before the removal of the office. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Wednesday, January 15th, 1913. Morning session, meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Appeal of F. Mink of Local No. 419 requesting to be given his former standing paid last April, 1910, in arrears from that time until Sept. 11 has paid \$52.50 back indebtedness.

There being no objection the matter was laid over until such time as we hear from the court in Cleveland as to decision on appeal.

Appeal of A. R. Wood from Local No. 6, San Francisco, Cal., which was referred to Bro. Raven at the last board meeting.

Laid over for further information.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Wednesday, January 15th, 1913. Afternoon session, called to order at 2 p. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Communication from Local No. 208 requesting to be given their old number 43 and to be placed in continuous good standing.

Moved and seconded that they be notified that at the present the Executive Board cannot see their way clear to grant their request. Carried.

The I. S. appeared before the board and requested that the Executive Board take up the matter procuring a steel filing cabinet for the I. O. to protect the records. Carried.

After an investigation by the board as to the necessity of same it was moved and seconded that the I. S. be instructed to purchase a steel filing cabinet. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Thursday, January 16th, 1913. Morning session, meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Communication from L. H. Lee, member of Local No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa., requesting to be reinstated so as to hold his former identity in the Brotherhood and not to come in as a new member as per Article 10, Section 5, paid last De-

cember, 1911, which places him in bad standing, stated that the reason his dues were not paid at the proper time was that there had been a misunderstanding with the Business Agent and himself.

Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to Executive Board member, M. P. Gordon, to investigate and report back to the next meeting of the board. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Thursday, January 16th, 1913. Afternoon session, meeting called to order at 2 p. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Case of A. R. Woods, former member of Local No. 6, San Francisco, Cal., requesting the return of \$106.00 paid to Local No. 134, Chicago, for permits he having been placed in bad standing by Local No. 427 not sending his dues to the I. O. within the specified time and that the last convention had taken the matter up and decided that the money in question be paid to him no record of same in the proceedings of the convention.

Moved and seconded that inasmuch as the proceedings of the Rochester convention does not show any action taken in his case that the case be laid over for the next convention. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Friday, January 17th, 1913. Morning session, meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Appeal of F. Mink of Local No. 419, New York, requesting to be placed in good standing as he had been sick and in the hospital and upon again regaining his health appeared before their Executive Board, September, 1912, and instructed to pay his back indebtedness amounting to \$50.50 from April, 1910, which he did by making payments at different times and the Local Secretary holding same until same was paid in full before sending the per capita to the I. O.

Moved and seconded that as he had not complied with the law governing the payment of per capita to the I. O. that Local No. 419 be notified that it is not within the power of the Executive Board to grant the request. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Friday, January 17th, 1913. Afternoon session called to order at 2 p. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Moved and seconded that the I. P. and I. S. be instructed to take up the matter of compiling the constitution legally with our attorney. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Board recommend that the Brotherhood affiliate with the Railroad Employee's Department of the American Federation of Labor. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Saturday, January 18th, 1913. Morning session called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Moved and seconded that the I. P. be instructed to use his best endeavors to place as many organizers as consistent with the best interest of the Brotherhood in the west till the next meeting of the board.

Communication from a committee from Local No. 184 of Galesburg, signed Bros. H. Hedden, P. J. Trumbull, Harry Griffin, requesting that Bros. H. B. Arms, A. E. Anderson that they became delinquent as they thought the Local was paying their per capita, as they were in bad circumstances and unable to pay their dues.

Moved and seconded that Local No. 184 be notified that it is not within the power of the Executive Board to grant the request as per Article 10, Section 5. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Monday, January 20th, 1913. Morning session called to order at 9 a. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Moved and seconded that the resolution adopted by the I. E. B. on April 6th, 1912, be extended to March 1st, 1913, and after the words "current months per capita tax" add "and the January, 1913 Death Benefit Assessment." Carried.

Moved and seconded that the I. P. be instructed to make the necessary arrange-

ments to have a convention number of our official journal, The Electrical Worker, published. Carried.

Adjourned 1 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Monday, January 20, 1913. Afternoon session, meeting called at 2 p. m. Bro. H. W. Raven, Chairman.

Members Present.

H. W. Raven H. M. Scott
M. P. Gordon G. W. Whitford
F. L. Kelley

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to draft a communication to our attorneys instructing them to protect all our rights and interests in the litigation now pending. Carried.

Moved and seconded that an explanatory circular letter be drafted for the information as to why the action to extend the time on the resolution as adopted January 21st, 1913. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Bros. Swor and Scott be appointed as audit committee. Carried.

Adjourned 6 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.

Meeting of the Executive Board Tuesday, January 21, 1913. Afternoon session, meeting called to order at 2 p. m.

The committee appointed to draft explanatory circular letter.

Brother H. M. Scott and M. P. Gordon read letter as drafted by them

Moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Carried

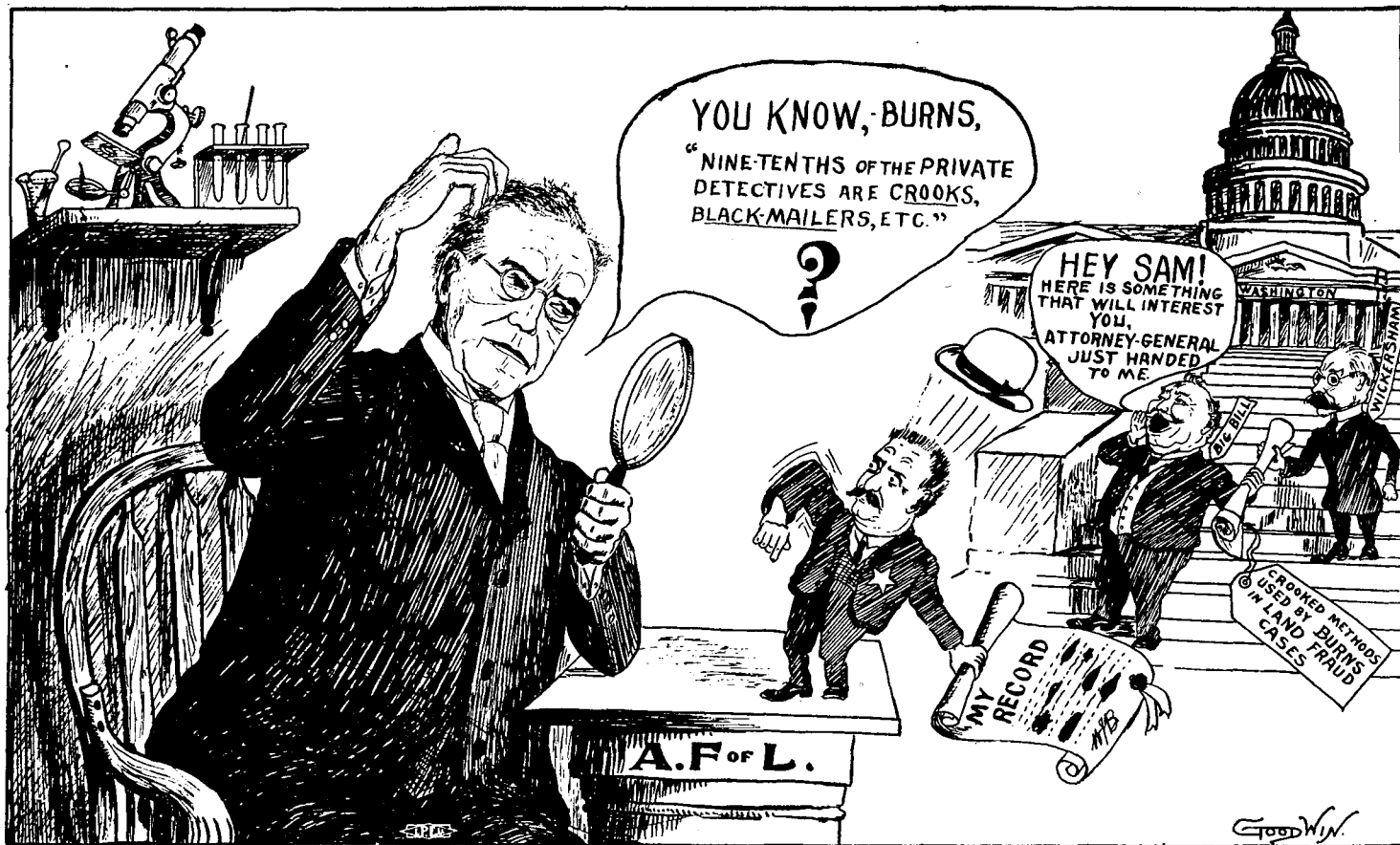
Moved and seconded that the I. P. be instructed to draft a circular letter to the effect that we protect and maintain our jurisdiction of work at all hazards. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the I. P. be instructed to draft a circular letter to all Local Unions that they must not admit members to their membership who do not properly come under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the March meeting of the board be deferred until September 8, 1913, to meet at Boston, Mass. Carried.

Adjourned 10:30 p. m.

G. W. Whitford, Secretary.



Viewed by the Presidents



OBITUARY



W. A. Farley, Local Union No. 134,
Chicago, Ill.

H. F. Corcoran, Local Union No. 381,
Chicago, Ill.

Harry O'Hagan, Local Union No. 52,
Newark, N. J.

Wm. Boyd, Local Union No. 247, Schen-
ectady, N. Y.

J. W. Yount, Local Union No. 9, Chi-
cago, Ill.

Jos. P. Doran, Local Union No. 534,
New York, N. Y.

E. R. Kerr, Local Union No. 267, Schen-
ectady, N. Y.



IN MEMORIAM

Chicago, Feb. 8, 1913.

We, whose names appear below these lines, having known and admired our friend and Brother, John W. Yount, desire in a simple way to express that admiration and regard in behalf of the members of Local Union No. 9, hoping that this scroll of remembrance may be accepted by his wife and family as a tribute from friends who knew and loved him.

Through many years of close association we found in him a friend true and loyal, simple and unassuming, yet possessed of attributes of character which bound his friends to him as with hoops of steel, his kind nature influenced all with whom he came in contact.

In the affairs of men he made himself felt. A great organization had in him implicit confidence; social, religious and civic organizations claimed him in honored membership. It can be said in reviewing his path through life, "A man walked here." His presence has left us, but the memory of our friend, like the steady gleam of a silent star, is with us yet.

May the sod of the valley rest lightly above him.

Resolved, That a page of the minutes of this Local Union be set aside to the memory of our deceased Brother; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

I sometimes think that it would be best
 If the hands that labor were folded o'er
 The silent breast in the last sweet rest,
 When I think of the friends who have gone before,
 Who have crossed o'er the river's rolling tide,
 And reached the home on the other side.

Vincent C. Fisher,
 R. T. Perry,
 T. A. Singer,
 Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst Worthy Brother John F. Cloud, who met his death while in the faithful performance of his duty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a Union, bow in meek submission to an Allwise Ruler; be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their affliction in the loss of one who was a devoted brother; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect, and a copy be sent to his stricken family, and that a copy be mailed to our official Journal for publication, and be published in the Fresno Labor News, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Union.

Ralph English,
 Alfred Rea,
 Clyde Smith,
 Committee.

Local Union No. 100, Fresno, Cal., January 14, 1913.



Brother J. W. Yount of Local No. 9 died at La Vegas, New Mexico, January 19th, 1913, after an illness of twelve months.

Brother Yount was born at Fairfield, Iowa, December 9th, 1883, and joined the Brotherhood April 15th, 1905. He was initiated by Local No. 9, Chicago, Illinois, and was elected Financial Secretary of that local in 1908, which office he filled until ill health forced him to resign in May, 1912. He was well known throughout the labor movement, having been a delegate to the Chicago and Rochester conventions of our International Brotherhood. At Rochester he was unanimously elected delegate to represent the Brotherhood at the American Federation of Labor Convention, and was one of the Brotherhood's most able representatives at the Atlanta Convention.

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

F. J. McNulty, Supervising Editor
CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Secretary - Chas. P. Ford
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
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International Vice-President - L. C. Grasser
2158 High St., Oakland, Cal.

International Executive Board.

First District - G. W. Whitford
566 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Second District - F. L. Kelley
211 M St., Boston, Mass.
Third District - M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.
Fourth District - F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Fifth District - Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Seventh District - H. M. Scott
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.



NOTICE.

Local No. 583, of El Paso, Tex., desires to inform all members of the Brotherhood that they are in difficulty and that no traveling cards will be accepted for a period of ninety (90) days, per Article 14, Section 8.

NOTICE.

Local Union No. 534, New York City, requests that members of the Brotherhood keep away from this jurisdiction, as we are not receiving any traveling cards, owing to the difficulty now existing in this jurisdiction.

NOTICE.

Will Thomas J. Hanks please communicate with J. C. Meyers, 520 Brooklyn avenue, Detroit, Mich., or anyone knowing Hank's address notify me of same?

NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for The Worker, and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving The Worker at your new address.

NOTICE.

If your subscription has expired, renew promptly.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1, 1913, TO FEBRUARY 12, 1913.

M. J. Riley, \$200.00, L. U. No. 267.
J. J. Rushford, \$200.00, L. U. No. 9.
E. J. Spaulding, \$200.00, L. U. No. 534.
Wm. Heyman, \$150.00, L. U. No. 534.
W. A. Farley, \$300.00, L. U. No. 134.
A. W. Hardlick, \$300.00, L. U. No. 381.
H. F. Corcoran, \$300.00, L. U. No. 381.
Harry O'Hagan, \$200.00, L. U. No. 52.
Wm. Boyd, \$100.00, L. U. No. 247.
J. W. Yount, \$300.00, L. U. No. 9.
*T. E. McQuillan, \$100.00, L. U. No. 534.
J. P. Doran, \$100.00, L. U. No. 534.
*Balance due on claim.

BUILDING TRADES SETTLEMENT.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The controversy which has been on between the Building Trades and the Builders' Exchange in this city has been settled. Every building contractor who was connected with the controversy has accepted the settlement reached, and harmony is insured for the present year. A victory has been won by the Building Trades, even though the settlement consisted of a compromise.



EDITORIAL



F. J. McNULTY

OBLIGATION CARDS.

We are somewhat surprised to find that our Local Unions, as a rule, do not compel new members to sign the obligation card as is prescribed for in Section 6, of Article 7, of our Constitution. The law in question reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of all Local Unions to have new members sign an obligation card, same to be sent to the I. O. and placed on file, the I. O. to furnish said cards, same to be in duplicate form. The identification mark of the member shall be placed on application card."

The main reason for the adoption of this law was on account of the fact that many members of our Brotherhood who violated their obligation by scabbing on our members during difficulty with our employers, and who violated the obligation in many other ways, defended their position by stating that they did not know what the obligation was when it was read to them on the night of their initiation, stating that on the night they were initiated there were several members initiated with them and that they did not repeat the obligation after the President and had they known what the obligation was, they would not have taken it.

The obligation card is printed in duplicate form and all new members are required to sign same in duplicate. One card is sent to the I. O. and placed on file and the other is retained by the Local Union. There is also space where identification marks of new members can be made, which make it easy for us to detect any former members who may have violated their obligation from re-joining some other Local Union.

We are of the opinion that a man will not sign his name to anything, unless he knows what he is signing, and when he reads the obligation of our Brotherhood and signs same, it impresses the importance of the obligation in his mind and we believe he will hesitate to violate that obligation, knowing that it is possible for us to show his name signed in his own handwriting to our obligation.

All classes of society have their organizations and their obligations are considered sacred and when a member violates that obligation he is usually ostracized by his former associates. This holds good in fraternal organizations of all kinds, as well as in organizations of employers, bankers, lawyers, doctors, etc. We consider the obligation of our Brotherhood as sacred as is the obligation of any society regardless of who their members may be or what the purposes of their organization may be. A man that deliberately signs his name to the obligation of our Brotherhood and later on violates that obligation at the expense and sacrifice of his fellow men is an individual devoid of principle and destitute of honor and should be ostracized and distained by all members of our Brotherhood. We have known men to join our Brotherhood in one city and scab it upon the members of that Local Union and after the strike is settled they would turn up in another city and join as new members without detection.

We have also found such creatures being upheld by members of our Brotherhood after they had given them their usual hard luck, pitiful story of their starving wives and children, therefore being compelled to scab it

in order to provide for them. Such men never tell of the wives and children of our loyal members who, rather than sacrifice their principle and violate their obligation to our Brotherhood, went without the necessities of life as did those dependent upon them, such sacrifices being prolonged by such men returning to work during a strike in violation of the constitution and their obligation.

We believe that all Local Unions should adopt this card system immediately and compel every new member to sign same, therefore putting them on record in their own handwriting. These cards are furnished by the I. O. in duplicate form at cost.

OUR LATEST PROPOSITION.

On another page of this issue you will find a copy of the proposition submitted to the Seceding Local Unions by our I. E. B. and the I. P., who were authorized to deal with the subject matter by our Rochester Convention. You will note it is an extremely liberal one. In fact, we could go no farther if we desired to. We have received many complaints from our loyal Local Unions for submitting such a liberal proposition to the Seceders, but to those members and Local Unions that hold that opinion, we desire to say that in times of victory we can afford to be lenient. In the hour of victory we should not forget the fact that there are an overwhelming majority of the members of the Secession Movement that are there with honest intentions, that is to say, they believe that they are right. They have heard one side of the question and have not taken the trouble to learn the other, on account of the confidence that they placed in the Leaders of the Secession Movement and just as soon as they find that their confidence has been misplaced, they will be just as strong advocates for our Brotherhood as they are now against it.

Then again, we find many members with the Seceders that are with them against their will, who were out-voted in their Local Unions. We find again many members with the Secessionists that have joined since the Secession started. They joined the Local Union in their respective cities and thought they were joining the bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is to those men that we are catering. It is on account of those men that we have shown the extreme leniency we have. We would far rather be condemned for being too lenient than to find out later that we have been the cause of unjustly dealing with such members of the Secessionists as we referred to above.

We concede the right to everyone to form their own opinion on all questions. We only ask that we be given the same consideration. We feel sure that the proposition submitted will meet with the approval of the entire American Labor Movement, as well as with those to whom it was extended. Even the leaders of the Secession Movement cannot say one word against the proposition.

Another reason is we want every Local Union of Electrical Workers affiliated with our Brotherhood in time to send representatives to our Boston Convention, so that they can have a voice and a vote as to what our future policy will be, what our laws will be and who are future officers will be.

Think this over before you condemn us.

LOCAL UNION**YEARLY REPORT.**

Several years ago we made an effort to get Local Unions to fill out a yearly report blank which was sent them from the I. O., relative to wages paid, number of union and non-union men within their jurisdiction, fair and unfair employers therein, amount of sick benefits paid out by them during the year, and in fact containing questions of general interest to our Brotherhood at large. Our Local Unions did not take very kindly to filling out these reports with the result that we did not accomplish the desired end.

So many requests have come recently to the office of the I. S., requesting information of the above character which we are unable to give, we have therefore decided to make one more effort to see if the Local Unions will help us to gather this data and within a short time such a report blank will be sent to all Local Unions of our Brotherhood and we sincerely trust that each Local Union will fill out the blank and return it to the office within the specified time. As soon as we can compile the data received, same will be sent to all Local Unions.

We are sure it will be of great interest to them.

**GOOD WORK
IN CALIFORNIA.**

The delegates of our Local Unions in the State of California to the recent Convention of the State Building Trades Council, of California, are to be congratulated for the work they accomplished in the interests of our Brotherhood while in Los Angeles. That they were on the alert at all times during the Convention is demonstrated by what they accomplished for the welfare of our Organization.

The State Building Trades Council, of California, is to be highly commended for its decisive action in regard to secession. The resolution adopted by the recent Convention does this in no uncertain terms. We can safely say that the Seceders will have to seek other fields in which to employ their disrupting methods, as they will no longer be tolerated in the State of California.

It will be interesting for our readers to read the report of I. V. P. Grasser on another page of this issue.

The hand of good fellowship of our Brotherhood is extended to Local Unions No. 26, of Washington, D. C.; No. 392, Troy, New York; No. 410, of Calgary, Alta, Can.; No. 643, Montreal, Can.; No. 583, El Paso, Texas, which have recently affiliated with our Brotherhood. We know that they will add considerable strength to our organization and will fight with us for the advancement of the interests of our Brotherhood.

If you hear anything dreadful about one of your officers with the tip to keep it quiet and not tell who told you, do your duty to your Local Union and the Brotherhood by going before the next meeting and letting the members know all about it, and who told you. This will mean that the truth will come out, and the chances are it will also prove it all originated in the mind of your informer.

We hazard the opinion that the Secession Leaders will appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals, of Ohio, to the Supreme Court, of Ohio.

Their only purpose in so doing is to delay the inevitable. We are sure that those of their followers that have given the issues their consideration with unbiased mind will refuse to pay them any more money for disorganizing purposes.

Our Brotherhood has established a reputation of responsibility among employers that we have cause to feel proud of. This reputation was made by respecting our agreements with our employers. When we enter into an agreement we adhere to it strictly during its legal existence. It is our duty to do so and we do it.

Now is the time to prepare your amendments to our present constitution. Remember all amendments to be acted on by our Convention in September, must be in the hands of the I. S. before the Convention opens.

Our Telephone Operators' Local Unions, in New England, are in a flourishing condition. The reports received from them show that they are gaining in membership rapidly.

If membership in a trades union was free, the Electrical Workers would be one of the largest organizations, numerically speaking, in the world.

We are in hopes that all Local Unions will send full representation to our Boston Convention. It will be the greatest one we ever held.

You can't judge a man by the clothes he wears, but you can usually judge a union man by the condition of his card.

Local Unions of our Brotherhood should insist on doing all electrical work in their respective jurisdiction.

When we enter into agreements with any one, we should adhere to them strictly both in letter and in spirit.

What is your Local Union doing towards the establishment of the union label of our Brotherhood in your city?

It is not always the loudest shouter that is the best union man.

CONVENTION LAWS.

For the information of our membership we herewith call attention to the following laws pertaining to our next International Convention which will convene in Boston, Mass., on September 15th, 1913.

ARTICLE 17.

"Sec. 4. No. L. U. of the I. B. E. W. shall be entitled to representation at the I. C. unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood in continuous good standing six months prior to the convention.

This means that no Local Union is entitled to representation in the Convention unless it has been chartered prior to March 15th, 1913.

"Sec. 7. The basis of representation at the I. C. shall be as follows: Each Local Union shall be entitled to a P. C. Tax Vote, but each L. U. will only be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred members or less and one delegate for each additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof."

This means that while Local Unions shall be entitled to cast a per capita tax vote of its members in the Convention, it shall only be allowed one delegate for the first one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional one hundred members or a majority fraction thereof.

We cannot see where this law can be misconstrued as it is very plain and clear.

"Sec. 8. The delegate or his L. U. shall advance funds to enable said delegate to attend I. C. The delegate shall present his expense account to the Finance Committee, and the I. C. shall determine the method of meeting all expense accounts. L. U.'s shall, at their option, pay their delegates a per diem, but a L. U. shall not be entitled to Convention expenses for its delegates unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood in continuous good standing at least six months prior to the Convention."

This law requires delegates or their Local Union to advance the necessary money to enable the delegate or delegates to attend the Convention.

Under no circumstances can the Brotherhood advance any money for this purpose. This should be remembered by all delegates and Local Unions.

"Sec. 9. No member shall be elected as a delegate or alternate unless he shall have been a member in continuous good standing in his L. U. at least twenty-four months immediately previous to the Convention, provided his L. U. has been in existence that long."

This means that no member will be entitled to represent his Local Union in the Convention unless he has been two years in continuous good standing in his Local Union immediately previous to the Convention, provided his Local Union has been in existence that long; this law is very clear and a member that is not qualified under it should not be a candidate for delegate in his Local Union, for the reason, that if he should be elected he cannot be seated as a delegate in the Convention.

"Sec. 10. Each L. U. shall be entitled to its full vote in accordance with Section 7 of this Article, and where but one delegate is sent, he shall cast the vote to which his L. U. is entitled under said Section."

This law means that in the event a Local Union sends but one delegate although entitled to send a dozen said delegate will be entitled to cast the per capita tax vote of his Local on a roll call vote.

"Sec. 12. Any L. U. shall be entitled to representation in the I. C. in accordance with its number of members in good standing on the first of the month in which the Convention is held."

This means that each Local Union will be entitled to representation in the Convention in accordance with the number of members that are in good standing on the books of the I. O., on September 1st, 1913.

No Local Union should let finances stand in the way of being represented at the Convention. Remember it is your duty to send representation there and the money spent therefor, is money well spent as we need each other there so as to get the ideas of all as to what is the best policy for our Brotherhood to follow in the future.

Start now and make the necessary arrangements to send delegates.

The Convention is the place to air all grievances we may have. The Convention is the place to amend our Constitution to our liking, and last but not least the Convention is the place to select officers that are satisfactory to us.

Proposition Submitted to Seceders

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21, 1913.

To Whom It May Concern:

Greetings: The Court of Appeals of the State of Ohio, consisting of Judges Marvin, Winch and Meals, on January 13, 1913, decided in a clear and concise manner and in no uncertain terms that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of whom F. J. McNulty is International President, C. P. Ford is International Secretary and W. A. Hogan is International Treasurer, is the legal and bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This decision was rendered on the appeal taken by Messrs. J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan and others through one Lewis Geib, of Cleveland, Ohio, against the decision rendered by Judge Phillips in the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, sitting in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1912.

The latest decision, we believe, should convince every fair-minded Electrical Worker in the United States and Canada that he belongs in the bona fide Brotherhood. To bring about one comprehensive and united organization of Electrical Workers, the International Executive Board and International President, authorized to deal with this matter by the Convention of our Brotherhood held at the City of Chicago, Ill., in September, 1909, and reaffirmed by our Convention held at Rochester, N. Y., in the month of September, 1911, desire that every organization of Electrical Workers in the United States and Canada be entitled to representation in the next Convention of our Brotherhood, which will be held in Boston, Mass., September 15, 1913, so that they can have a voice and vote as to what the future laws of our Brotherhood will be, as well as electing International officers agreeable to them.

Section 4 of Article 17 of our Constitution reads as follows:

"No. L. U. of the I. B. E. W. shall be entitled to representation at the I. C. unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood in continuous good standing six months prior to the convention."

All Local Unions that become affiliated with our Brotherhood on or before March 1, 1913, will be entitled to send full representation to represent them at our next Convention. This, we believe,

will give every Electrical Worker that desires a united organization an opportunity to have their say as to what the future policy of our Brotherhood shall be. We believe that all Electrical Workers should forget the past and co-operate with us in endeavoring to make our Brotherhood bigger, greater and more powerful than ever before. With this end in view, we respectfully submit the following proposition to all unaffiliated Electrical Workers:

First. If Electrical Workers who have withdrawn from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers because of the Reid secession shall again affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, they will immediately be placed in benefit to the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in case of death.

Second. All members that have been five (5) years in continuous good standing in the Reid organization and in the Brotherhood, will be entitled to transfer membership into any other Local of the same branch of the trade without examination or difference in initiation fee.

Third. All members who have been less than five (5) years in continuous good standing will be given credit for the full time of their good standing.

Fourth. All members to be immediately placed in good standing on the Brotherhood's books upon payment of the current month's per capita tax and the January, 1913, death benefit assessment, as levied on all members per the Constitution of our Brotherhood.

If you should desire any further information in the premises, same will be furnished upon request to our International office, or any International officer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. W. Raven,

Chairman.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,

Secretary,

International Executive Board.

(Signed) F. J. McNulty,

International President,

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

LOCAL Union Official
Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month **■ ■ ■**

Members' receipts received from Local
 Unions from January 11th to February
 10th, inclusive:

| L. U. | From | To | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-----|--------|
| 1 | 229479 | 229500 | 146 | 177144 |
| 1 | 224501 | 224872 | 149 | 93522 |
| 6 | 176905 | 177000 | 168 | 162804 |
| 6 | 225751 | 226038 | 175 | 195872 |
| 8 | 108210 | 108287 | 184 | 232547 |
| 9 | 44841 | 45000 | 186 | 202578 |
| 9 | 43501 | 43670 | 187 | 18892 |
| 12 | 217695 | 217724 | 187 | 270001 |
| 13 | 272318 | 272346 | 189 | 20443 |
| 17 | 242669 | 243000 | 190 | 79088 |
| 17 | 273751 | 273979 | 197 | 243774 |
| 20 | 97997 | 98039 | 208 | 204241 |
| 22 | 148802 | 148859 | 212 | 193438 |
| 23 | 124296 | 124303 | 233 | 19665 |
| 24 | 36880 | 36891 | 233 | 19669 |
| 34 | 136029 | 136070 | 234 | 141023 |
| 49 | 75215 | 75301 | 235 | 146288 |
| 50 | 167291 | 167306 | 236 | 237825 |
| 52 | 249199 | 249350 | 247 | 241212 |
| 56 | 180952 | 180955 | 247 | 283501 |
| 56 | 180957 | 180990 | 247 | 246751 |
| 60 | 189046 | 189077 | 247 | 230283 |
| 61 | 18121 | 18188 | 252 | 110297 |
| 64 | 186173 | 186221 | 255 | 205714 |
| 68 | 51470 | 51538 | 255 | 205719 |
| 69 | 62740 | 62918 | 259 | 50512 |
| 72 | 157587 | 157613 | 261 | 225256 |
| 78 | 151611 | | 262 | 117932 |
| 78 | 151615 | | 267 | 200809 |
| 78 | 151617 | | 268 | 22704 |
| 78 | 151619 | 151620 | 269 | 231019 |
| 78 | 151623 | 151624 | 277 | 23240 |
| 78 | 151626 | 151666 | 282 | 90246 |
| 80 | 29999 | 30026 | 303 | 180069 |
| 85 | 127351 | 127461 | 306 | 52617 |
| 86 | 169061 | 169212 | 319 | 218300 |
| 96 | 211742 | 211798 | 323 | 253518 |
| 98 | 245594 | 245723 | 328 | 51581 |
| 100 | 89443 | 89477 | 332 | 24821 |
| 102 | 175188 | 175239 | 335 | 220601 |
| 104 | 274582 | 274866 | 336 | 64752 |
| 108 | 127615 | 127650 | 340 | 238661 |
| 110 | 144362 | | 349 | 94435 |
| 110 | 144369 | 144513 | 358 | 41336 |
| 115 | 143349 | 143409 | 358 | 41342 |
| 116 | 36307 | 36327 | 369 | 164986 |
| 117 | 209516 | 209556 | 369 | 285001 |
| 133 | 223580 | 223587 | 377 | 211146 |
| 135 | 208566 | 208576 | 381 | 211471 |
| 136 | 273023 | 273078 | 381 | 295501 |
| 140 | 31914 | 31937 | 390 | 226575 |
| 141 | 146124 | 146203 | 396 | 161947 |
| 142 | 214666 | 214766 | 396 | 285751 |
| | | | 397 | 290251 |
| | | | 402 | 29872 |
| | | | 404 | 255873 |
| | | | 419 | 241622 |
| | | | 425 | 147054 |
| | | | 426 | 252007 |
| | | | 427 | 24197 |
| | | | 429 | 279751 |
| | | | 430 | 271501 |
| | | | 442 | 240281 |
| | | | 442 | 276001 |
| | | | 444 | 40640 |
| | | | 454 | 249798 |
| | | | | 177152 |
| | | | | 93565 |
| | | | | 162825 |
| | | | | 195898 |
| | | | | 232580 |
| | | | | 202594 |
| | | | | 18900 |
| | | | | 270026 |
| | | | | 20461 |
| | | | | 79114 |
| | | | | 243786 |
| | | | | 204381 |
| | | | | 193530 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | 19687 |
| | | | | 141029 |
| | | | | 146297 |
| | | | | 237839 |
| | | | | 241500 |
| | | | | 283815 |
| | | | | 246811 |
| | | | | 230306 |
| | | | | 110305 |
| | | | | 205715 |
| | | | | 205736 |
| | | | | 50533 |
| | | | | 225409 |
| | | | | 117942 |
| | | | | 200902 |
| | | | | 22712 |
| | | | | 231045 |
| | | | | 23244 |
| | | | | 90277 |
| | | | | 180088 |
| | | | | 52618 |
| | | | | 218320 |
| | | | | 253534 |
| | | | | 51595 |
| | | | | 24884 |
| | | | | 220700 |
| | | | | 64768 |
| | | | | 238720 |
| | | | | 94443 |
| | | | | 41340 |
| | | | | 41363 |
| | | | | 165000 |
| | | | | 285046 |
| | | | | 211192 |
| | | | | 211500 |
| | | | | 295670 |
| | | | | 226598 |
| | | | | 162000 |
| | | | | 285762 |
| | | | | 290262 |
| | | | | 29876 |
| | | | | 255971 |
| | | | | 241769 |
| | | | | 147064 |
| | | | | 252012 |
| | | | | 24231 |
| | | | | 279762 |
| | | | | 271516 |
| | | | | 240660 |
| | | | | 276040 |
| | | | | 40656 |
| | | | | 249815 |

| | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| 463 | 247521 | 247577 |
| 474 | 224551 | 224661 |
| 481 | 269345 | 269576 |
| 501 | 201411 | 201514 |
| 527 | 35383 | 35400 |
| 528 | 130961 | 130986 |
| 534 | 11049 | 11632 |
| 536 | 120592 | 120595 |
| 536 | 120598 | 120626 |
| 538 | 251353 | 251382 |
| 541 | 98502 | 98523 |
| 565 | 258126 | 258361 |
| 581 | 46701 | 46748 |
| 588 | 63985 | 63999 |
| 591 | 31326 | 31371 |
| 592 | 234037 | 234047 |
| 595 | 154825 | 155015 |
| 614 | 40317 | 40323 |
| 617 | 118612 | 118623 |
| 620 | 60101 | 60121 |
| 625 | 41343 | 41356 |
| 631 | 41513 | 41521 |
| 639 | 141812 | 141835 |
| 643 | 42196 | 42212 |
| 643 Sub. | 168046 | 168090 |
| 644 | 213609 | 213750 |
| 645 | 78331 | 78334 |
| 645 | 78341 | 78359 |
| 648 | 63389 | 64396 |
| 658 | 45555 | 45565 |
| 659 | 56611 | 56677 |
| 664 | 195101 | 195153 |
| 667 | 53872 | 53882 |
| 668 | 53320 | 53351 |
| 677 | 150818 | 150850 |
| 677 | 150794 | |
| 680 | 84897 | 84900 |
| 680 | 257267 | 257279 |
| 682 | 69943 | 69945 |
| 682 | 69947 | 69949 |
| 695 | 22198 | 22214 |
| 696 | 129439 | 129485 |
| 697 | 131430 | 131449 |
| 699 | 117124 | 117134 |
| 700 | 101394 | 101430 |
| 703 | 105261 | 105285 |
| 709 | 190044 | 190066 |
| 710 | 100638 | 100649 |
| 710 | 100628 | 100630 |
| 713 | 166096 | 166200 |
| 714 | 236398 | 236460 |
| 716 | 174512 | 174632 |
| 718 | 79674 | 79695 |
| 720 | 72073 | 72091 |
| 723 | 233336 | 233411 |

MISSING RECEIPTS.

L. U. No. 50—Nos. 167301 to 167305.
 L. U. No. 52—No. 249315.
 L. U. No. 60—No. 189051.

L. U. No. 100—Nos. 89442, 46, 47.
 L. U. No. 108—Nos. 127611, 14, 16, 21.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144371, 80, 86, 93, 96.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144401, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 10, 13, 17, 20, 22.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144424 to 144443.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144445 to 144454.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144457.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144459 to 144462.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144464 to 144467.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144469, 72, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 84, 85, 88, 89, 92.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144495 97, 98, 144500.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144507 to 144512.
 L. U. No. 233—No. 19684 to 19685.
 L. U. No. 249—No. 230291.
 L. U. No. 249—No. 230301 to 230305.
 L. U. No. 255—No. 205733 to 205735.
 L. U. No. 259—No. 50530.
 L. U. No. 262—No. 117919 to 117931.
 L. U. No. 319—Nos. 218304-07-14.
 L. U. No. 323—No. 253501 to 253517.
 L. U. No. 335—No. 220605.
 L. U. No. 340—No. 238715.
 L. U. No. 527—Nos. 35385-89-93.
 L. U. No. 536—Nos. 120624-25.
 L. U. No. 541—Nos. 98511-21.
 L. U. No. 643S—Nos. 168045-64-65.
 L. U. No. 643S—Nos. 168071 to 168080.
 L. U. No. 645—Nos. 78338-40-42.
 L. U. No. 645—Nos. 78347 to 78351.
 L. U. No. 645—No. 78353.
 L. U. No. 677—No. 150843.
 L. U. No. 700—Nos. 101395-101400-03-04-06-09-16-17-18-20-24.

SUBURBAN RAILROADS OF MELBOURNE TO BE ELECTRIFIED.

The General Electric Company has been awarded the contract to completely equip the suburban railroads of Melbourne, Australia. That city is to spend \$12,000,000 on its suburban roads. The cost of the electrical equipment covered in the contract is \$4,000,000. One hundred and fifty route miles will be electrified, four hundred cars with four motors of 140 h. p., each will be used. Trains of four cars will be operated two motor cars and two trailers.

Power for the system will be generated at points some distance from Melbourne and transmitted to convert stations and converted to 1,500-volt direct current, which is the voltage to be used on the system.



Reports of Officers .. and Organizers ..



Los Angeles, Cal.

To Our Local Unions:

Greeting—The Twelfth Annual Convention of the State Building Trades' Council of California having adjourned, completed a week of hard labor and deliberations that will be of the greatest benefit to the Building Artisans of this State and one to be ever remembered by those in attendance.

One of the greatest as well as the grandest acts of the convention was the re-election of our prosecuted brothers, Tveitmoe and Claney, there by preforming the first and greatest official act of the convention, and demonstrating to the world at large that the Building Artisans of this State believe their brothers innocent of the charge for which they have been railroaded to Leavenworth and furthermore that if there is anything like justice, that they will leave no stones unturned until same prevails.

Brother Elken of Local No. 6 introduced the following resolution which was adopted without a desenting vote and which hands secession a death blow in the Building Trades' Councils of the State of California:

Whereas, The American Federation recognizes only The Electrical Workers as officered by F. J. McNulty, Chas. P. Ford and Wm. Hogan, International President, International Secretary and International Treasurer, respectively, as the bona fide organization of Electrical Workers,

And *whereas*, The Electrical Workers officered by F. J. McNulty, Chas. P. Ford and Wm. Hogan, after a struggle for the past four years have been sustained by the courts of this country.

Therefore, be it *resolved*, That the State Building Trades' Council be herewith instructed to immediately demand the unseating of any and all Local Unions of Electrical Workers in the State of California, not in full recognition with the American Federation of Labor and all its departments.

Our Brotherhood Locals were well represented, and it was certainly gratifying to see such staunch workers, as Brother Elken of Local No. 6, who at all times keeps his eagle eye open for the benefit of The Electrical Workers. Bro. Elken is surely one of the Business Agents that has made good and is very popular in the Labor Movement in California.

Our old war horse, Charley Bass of Stockton, was also on the job. Charley is also very popular in the State and Local Movement, always on hand, and was one of the most consistent workers, in Stockton trouble last spring when a few disrupters tried to disrupt the Stockton Building Trades. Bro. Vickers of Fresno was very active in the convention, he representing a section of the State that has absolute union shop conditions for the Building Trades. A great part of this is due to Bro. Vickers' great activity in the movement he being Business Agent and Financial Secretary of the Fresno County Building Trades.

Our boys in No. 595 were well and ably represented by their popular Business Agent, Bob Gale, and you have got to hand it to Bob, he is true blue. Bro. Lee of No. 595 represented the Alameda Building Trades as Delegate at Large, and through his hard and earnest work secured good results for the Alameda County Building Trades.

No. 404 was represented by its popular Business Agent, Harry Hansen, a brother who through his good judgment and hard work has secured so much for his Local Union.

No. 61 was represented by Bro. Loch, who will certainly be long remembered by The Electrical Worker's Delegates for his great kindness to them while in the City of Los Angeles.

Our Delegates had several meetings and discussed matters which, I believe, will be of the greatest good for our boys in California.

And with such men as the State Building Trades has guiding the organization, it cannot help but to continue to be one of the greatest labor organizations in the world.

As the first official act of the convention was to re-elect Bro. Tveitmoe and Claney, the last act was to adjourn with a splendid demonstration, believing in the absolute innocence of our persecuted brothers.

Respectfully and fraternally,

L. C. Grasser, I. V. P.

Editor: The past month has been a quiet one, but it seems a momentous one for our brotherhood, many locals that I have visited showed great concern about the appeal that the seceders could no longer prevent being heard. And now

that it has been again decided this time by three judges that there was no good reason for the existence of the dual organization, even the most ardent followers of Mr. Reid and his colleagues are asking themselves if they have not not been misled in the matter.

Another promise made them has gone the way of all former promises, and they now see that there is no hope of any of the promises being made good. A large number of Locals are now asking that one or two conditions be made, and they will return to the Brotherhood, the numbers are withheld to prevent them being further worried at this time.

Local No. 49 of Chicago won a remarkable victory this month, being up against a hard combination of circumstances at the outset they had long ago presented a new wage scale to the city of Chicago for Trimmers and Lamp Repairmen. When the time limit was reached the city was trying to get through the State Legislature a bill to amend the city charter so that it could get money enough to pay the present salaries of the city employees as the city has only been paying seventy-five percent of salaries due a

certain class of employees and forcing them to wait for a bond issue or tax raise for the balance.

Too much credit cannot be given the members of Local No. 49, and particularly the committee who had the matter in charge for despite the discouraging outlook of things and the opposition of some of the city officials they secured a substantial raise in pay for both Lamp Trimmers and Repairmen and full payment of all wages when due. They are the only city employees to get a raise in pay at this time, and without the loss of an hour's time. This is the result of giving the affair into the hands of the best possible committee and showing explicit confidence in them after appointment.

Work throughout the Middle West shows good prospect although a little dull just now. The promise for another good summer is bright, and practically all points expect all their membership to be at work at an early date.

With best wishes to all, I am

Yours fraternally,

J. P. Noonan.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS BY L. U. NO. 56 OF ERIE, PA.

To Whom It May Concern:

Owing to the fact that rumors are being circulated about the country to the effect that one J. J. Reid, (better known as Hot Air Jimmy,) has induced Local Union No. 56 to return to the secession forces, we desire to brand such rumors to be absolutely untrue and without foundation in any respect.

We feel it our duty to place the facts before the members of the Brotherhood that they may not be misled; that they may know just where No. 56 (Reid's former home local) stands.

We realize that "Jimmy" feels the loss of 56 very keenly. But let his feelings be what they may, our course from now on will be with the American Labor Movement and all its departments.

That former members of 56 who no doubt are now scattered from coast to coast may know, and for the benefit of those of the opposition who may yet believe that "Jimmy" has not lost his own local, we have decided to give you the facts under seal to publish in our Worker.

Since reaffiliating with the Brotherhood July, 1912, Local Union No. 56 has received many inquiries as to why we made the change. In order to make our position perfectly clear we must first admit that the division caused much dissention in the local and made progress an impossibility. Second, after sticking to Reid for four years and going down and out, the members became unanimously convinced that there could be no trust or confidence imposed in the leaders of the Reid-Murphy movement.

About January, 1912, Local No. 56 decided to go it alone independent of either side, and sent per capita tax to Mr. Murphy in full on all members in good standing to January 1st, 1912. We then wrote Mr. Reid to come to Erie and take any and all such moneys and paraphernalia as he might claim.

Mr. Reid came on and appeared at our meeting during the progress of the trial and just previous to the decision of Judge Phillips March 1st, 1912. He refused, however, to take our books and outfit which we tendered him, and advised that we withhold action pending outcome of the trial, that decision would come in a few days.

Reid related to us the judicial standing of Judge Phillips, saying that Phillips was a recognized authority on law pertaining to labor troubles; that a decision would be rendered in his favor, there was absolutely no doubt.

But when pressed by the members for an answer as to what he would do if the decision was against him, he reluctantly replied: "That will end it as far as I am concerned, for I will abide by the decision of the Cleveland courts; I will turn over all funds, books and properties to the McNulty faction."

Every one knows how the decision went and we expected a reunited Brotherhood at once. We waited until July, 1912, and reorganized under the old Brotherhood. We have gone along peacefully and harmoniously ever since in spite of the fact that Reid came in about Dec. 1st, with his grips full of "documental evidence?" and shed copious tears of grief, begging No. 56 to return to their side again.

We reminded him of his promise to No. 56 to abide by the decision as quoted above. But to our disgust, not surprise, (for we are not surprised at anything "Jimmy" does or denies); he emphatically and characteristically denied in the face of all the members every statement he had made in that regard. "Jimmy" did not get by with this denial, however, as members who heard him make the promise arose and verified to having heard him make the statements.

Unable to make even the slightest impression with the members in his efforts to swing No. 56—he left the hall in a rage, yelling: "I will put a local in this town if I have to leave Oliver Meyers in here a year."—Chorus: "Send Lacey to Erie with our \$20.00," also.

Meyers arrived, and then both proceeded to try and organize a dual local. For Reid stated he must have some place to deposit his card. At their open meeting of organization, which some of us attended, though not invited, Lacey was accused of sending men of No. 56 to Gary and Meyers replied: "Yes, I would do the same thing in Erie, if opportunity presented itself."

They tried to engage the Labor Temple for future meetings, but through our protest the Central Labor Union turned them down, prohibiting them further use of the premises for the reason of their not being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. No one seems to know when or where they meet or if they meet at all.

"Jimmy's" local here is a slim, slender rump affair to say the most. He has rounded together two members of old No. 39, a few other floaters brought here because we could not furnish necessary men to light company and six Erie "home-guard," including "Jimmy."

Any one whatsoever, who may wish further corroboration of the above is earnestly requested to communicate with any or all of the undersigned officers who will give all communications their prompt attention.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, President.

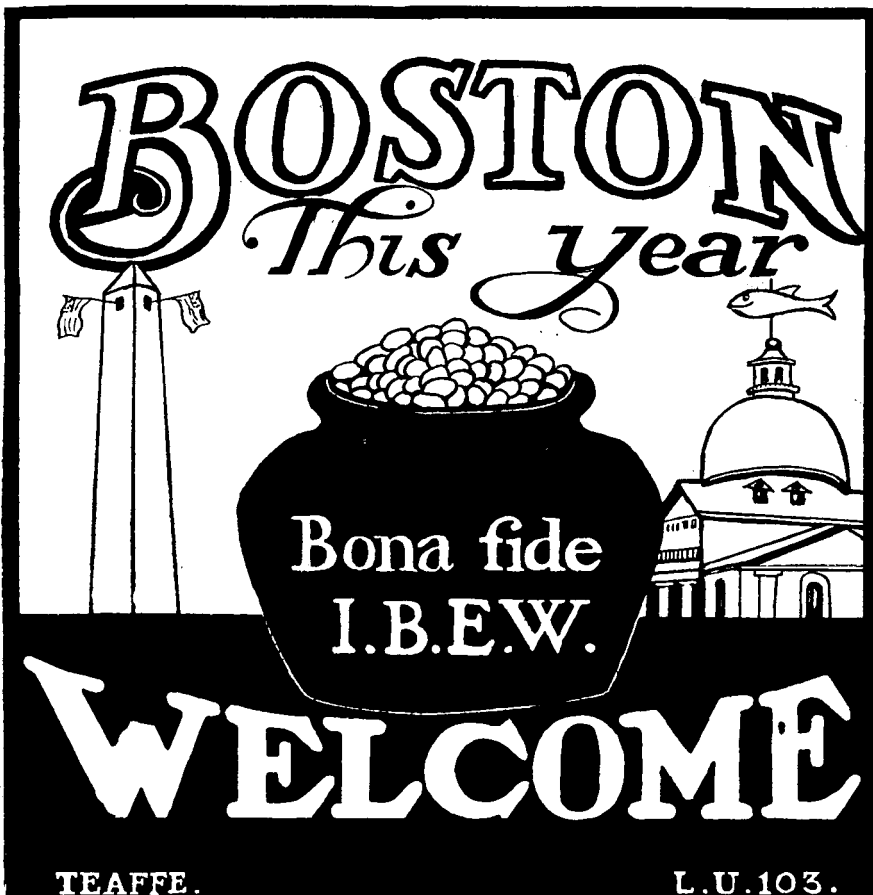
JAMES PUSSY, Vice President.

HARRY SIMPSON, Financial Secretary.

J. W. MILLER, Press Secretary.

ED. MILLER, Business Agent.

W. L. CROSS, Trustee.



DON'T HESITATE, DELEGATES. BOSTON IS READY.

WIRELESS PLANT OPEN TO PUBLIC.

The first government wireless station to be opened for the regular receipt of commercial messages is that at Key West, Fla., which by orders of the navy department began on December 17 to handle such business. This is in accordance with the recent act of congress, which provided commercial business should be handled at naval and army wireless stations when there was no commercial station within 100 miles.

The Key West station has a powerful range, practically covering the gulf and the Caribbean sea and many points in the West Indian island groups. It also will be the main point of wireless communication with the steamships bound to and from Cuba, Panama, Central and South America.

The rates of the government will be

the same as those charged by commercial companies with a minimum of ten words in a dispatch, 20 cents per word for the ship and station charge, 4 cents additional word for the cable line to the mainland and the usual land telegraph charges to the point of destination. All messages must be prepaid, as the Berlin wireless convention provides against collect messages or senders of the message agreeing to make payment if a responsive dispatch is sent.

The receipts will be turned into the treasury to appear hereafter as miscellaneous receipts. Later the same system will be extended to other government wireless stations on the South Atlantic and Pacific coast, Porto Rico and Alaska. Heretofore some of these stations have handled private messages largely as a matter of accommodation and without charge.



Correspondence



L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Greeting—As an apology for not having a letter in The Worker last month, I am compelled to offer this for publication this month as an excuse, and I trust same will be accepted, providing that I may promise to not let same occur again.

Well, Local No. 110 is still doing business, and doing it in grand style too, we have nearly every inside wireman in this city in the local and propose to make things hum some here this spring in the way of better conditions all around, and we believe it will meet the approval of the contractors, as they express a willingness toward that end, so it might be well for Reid Murphy to take notice of same, so that in case of trouble they could have their dear beloved RATS ready to take our places as they have and are doing now in a number of cities where we have been forced to strike to better our conditions, but for their information we hardly expect it will be worth their while to bother about this city, for no Reid Murphy men work for any contractors here, and more than that we don't propose to allow it either. If you come this way this spring and expect to work, be sure your card reads right, or you will continue your journey.

I wonder how the sentiment is among the Reid Locals now, since the latest decision in Cleveland. This is one more of their long lying promises unfulfilled. Just keep these in mind, Mr. Seceder, and see how many more of the promises they have made to you in the last four years will be kept. Is it not about times unless you are a fence post, that you wake up and join an organization that has some standing and keeps and makes good on its promises. The world has told you and your organization that you are wrong. No one but Reid has told you that you are with the right organization, but why has he not proved some of those things to you; what has he to offer you now; more assessments I suppose to make another fruitless appeal at your expense. Fine for Jimmie Eh, All you fellows have to do, is to shower down your change, and Jimmie will show you how to spend it without results. He is noted for that. It must be great to hear someone telling at every turn, that you have been defeated again, but it doesn't seem to bother Jimmie any, and it never will as long as you

fellows keep sending in your spare coin for him to block the progress of organized labor, and give you in return, a bunch of stinging defeats which happens every-time we are able to get him before a court of justice where facts count, and not his bunch of "Con" as published in the Scandalizer. As a whole what has he given you but promises.

But, Mr. Seceder, bear in mind that Mr. Reid and all the forces he may get together under his regime, will never halt the progress of the great trade union movement in this country, neither will it stop or hinder very far the working of our own trade, and before many Moons the Wolf in Sheeps clothing will be compelled to unmask himself and let the world of trade unionism take a look at him in his true light.

Work in this city has been fairly good this winter so far, while all of our members have not had steady work all the time, all but a few have managed to make a little better than expenses. This is an exception to rule in this country for this time of the year, and it has worked to a good advantage to us as a local union, for everything is far more pleasant when all members are working and satisfied, as winter is a bad time to be out of work, and as a rule none of us think of that during the summer months when times are good.

I would like to see all local unions get interested in writing a few lines for The Worker each month. It helps the publication along, and it shows your sister locals that you are always on the alert, and alive to the situation that confronts you. Get your members interested in reading The Worker, have them subscribe for same, be a booster for a bigger, greater and more prosperous Brotherhood to the end that we may enjoy the good will of all our fellow workers; and the trade union movement as a whole.

I will try and do better next month, so I will not burden you further this month, and wishing all locals a successful year, I beg to remain.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Fisher,

Business Agent Local Union No. 110.

L. U. NO. 639, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

Editor: Local No. 639 is still doing business at the old stand and looks for a prosperous year for 1913.

The following officers will administer the business for us during the coming year:

President, A. J. Brown; Vice President, F. H. Hoffman; Financial Secretary, R. McDaniel; Recording Secretary, G. T. Dunaway; Foreman, T. M. Taylor, Inspector, H. J. Barreleaux; Trustees, Glenn Jernigan, Lee Stanley, T. M. Taylor; Business Agent, Lee Stanley; Delegates to Trades and Labor' Council, J. P. Persall, L. M. Taylor, G. T. Dunaway.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

R. McDaniel.

L. U. NO. 696, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it has been a long time since there was anything in The Worker about Local No. 696, it seems that the Brotherhood, through The Worker, should hear something from our local. As has been noted before, that when Local No. 696 first saw the light of day, every other local union in our Central Body was against us. They refused us recognition both in the Central Body and Building Trades' Section, in fact they were so antagonistic to us that we were looked upon as outlaws, and took any and every means to make it as unpleasant for us as they could, we were criticized as the one-man local, and the writer knew what was intended to be conveyed by this. Did we get despondent and quit? Not much. We knew we were right, and time would prove that not only our local would so see it, but also the Central Body, and they would very soon extend to us a welcome to be seated in their body, which at the present time I am very happy to say is the case now in Albany. We are the only inside local in the city. Early last summer our hard working International Vice President, Bugniazet, came to our city to try to induce the then Reid local No. 170 to reaffiliate in our Brotherhood. While we gave the Vice President all the help we could in this endeavor, we knew that it could not be done, as No. 170, like many others, have a few men who were not for a united Brotherhood, and anything they could do to still further disrupt the cause they were there for that purpose, and no other. After the Vice President left Albany, and when the G. E. B. had sent out its order taking in the Reid members for the current month's per capita, we at once got busy, and the result today has been away beyond our most sanguine expectations. Our Local on May 1, 1912, consisted of 23 members; at the present time we can boast of over 100, with Local No. 170 gone out of existence for lack of five men to hold their charter. Now, if the rule of getting all

Reid locals to reaffiliate in a body had been used, we would have here in our city a Reid local yet. Our great success in increasing our membership has had some good reasons. The large amount of work that has been going on in our city the past year has helped us, as the most of it has been done by New York contractors, and we, through our affiliation with the McNulty faction, were able to control these jobs, and made our wage 50 cents per day higher than the Reid Local. It had its effect. All wanted the higher wages, and again, when we met the Reid brothers, we did not cross the street to avoid them; not on your life; we stopped and talked to them; induced them to join our Local, and did everything we could to show them that it was to their interests to do so, and I am very happy to say that our Local has reached its high pinnacle of success by following out this line. The trade conditions in our Local shops are not what they should be; the local shops are paying the same scale that was paid five years ago, and the old members of the Reid Local know why this is; they tried for more money, and Mr. Reid and more of his bodyguard were on the ground to pull off a trick at the expense of the Albany Local, and poor No. 170 got it in the neck. Now No. 696 is soon to see what can be done to get more money for our brothers, and you can rest assured that no tricks will be pulled off that will hurt our cause. We intend to ask for a fair raise in pay, and we believe that we should get it. There are some contractors in our city who are anxious to co-operate with us, as their actions show. Some of them in the last two weeks have come to the writer and asked for applications to be filled out by the men that they have in their employ, and they insist must join our Local. These contractors know what our rule has been to treat them fair, give them all that belongs to them, live up to our agreements, and show them that the simple fact that our men carry a union card does not mean that we do not intend to earn the money that they pay us, but on the other hand, to show our employers that we recognize that their success is ours. Now just a few words about what the writer believes should be done to get together. Organize, and what I mean by that is do not make any more efforts to get a whole Local to affiliate in a body, for while we are wasting our time in this direction the disrupters are getting in their work to keep up their meal ticket, and we are keeping out a large number of brothers who are anxious to get back into the Brotherhood. Many are too far away from any of our Local unions, and they to keep their jobs must still pay their good money to help along appeals

to higher courts, and in the end nothing but a large amount of debts that in some way their leaders are anxious to saddle on others shoulders. My idea is to start new Locals whenever there are enough loyal and good men that want to get back in our Brotherhood; men who can now see the mistake that Reid & Co. forced them into. By this way we can in a very short time not only build up our Brotherhood, but also help good and true union men who now cannot in any other way help themselves.

Faternally,

J. J. Dowling,
Local No. 696.

LOCAL UNION NO. 1, ST. LOUIS.

Editor:—

Greeting—The year 1913 having so much in sight, I hope all members of the Brotherhood will grasp the situation and make it the banner year for our craft. I am again moralizing. Do as I say, not as I do.

Be good mixers. Be one of any good lodge, club, society or union of your kind. You will come in contact with men of your rank, and some you may think above you! Live so that you can look any man square in the face and never be forced to give way to any one as a more manly man than you are. In joining fraternal organizations you come in contact with men whose views differ with yours. You can keep your own council and let them shout on subjects of interest to you. Men must come together as one man, there is but little for us individually, but collectively we are some thing, and the world will recognize us. Pull yourselves together, elect your leaders. Support them as long as they abide by the laws you have been a party to the making. Good men are not such a scarce article as you may think. If you will study what the contention is, and try to think out an unselfish plan to overcome obstructions and remain within the pale of law, you will not be so ready to condemn the officer. Where you an individual have some contentions, he, as an officer, has many more as well as his own; so be reasonable. If you are a member of more than one organization and will be a little observing you will find yourself dovetailed in such a way that the effect will be beneficial more ways than merely being a member. I notice in *The Worker* that the ladies have a letter which I advise all the brothers to read carefully and take to heart the facts as well as read between the lines. The ladies see freedom ahead and like all who contemplate a good thing want company. The Press Secretary in her article holds out alluring pros-

pects to those who join and at the same time lauds the I. B. E. W. for the noble assistance rendered. The girls are deserving, and the boys should appreciate them and manifest it by fighting for their good. Men are a selfish lot and feel that no one suffers more than they. The man that works and thinks is always finding something good in doing a good turn for a deserving sufferer. The man that receives the hardest tasks gives more to charity than the come easy, go easy kind. The man that associates with others becomes liberal. He has ideas of his own, but is willing to hear expressions of others. Be true to yourself. Don't try to convince yourself, you are right when you know better. Open confession is good for the soul. The man that will never acknowledge having made a mistake, will bear watching. He is lying, and no one knows it better than he. The I. W. W. is one of the best evidences of ingratitude we have in the Labor Movement. The General Organizer was a good officer when persecuted, and was ever ready to appeal to the A. F. of L. for and accept assistance. When the body to which he belonged, decided to affiliate with the A. F. of L., he saw his chances slipping and must have an office o some kind. In his heart he knows he is wrong and working to he detriment of labor. Never willfully destroy friendship. True friends are hard to acquire, but when acquired, are certainly worth retaining. The seceding brothers are now pretty well convinced that they listened to false prophets while the past few years have been very disastrous for the I. B. E. W., they have been taught with many good lessons. Among the best, is, it is better to abide by the law than to take matters in your own hands, and another is that there are honest men among the officers of the Brotherhood. Every one that have followed the methods of the leaders of the dual organization knows if there was a chance proof would have been forthcoming. As there has been nothing but bombast and dishonest effort on the part of those who in the first place led the rank and file astray it is about time they should see that none of the promises have been carried out, and on the other hand the officers of the I. B. E. W. affiliated with the A. F. of L., have proven their side of the question and saved the grand old Brotherhood. The lesson was hard, but experience is a good teacher. Hear both sides of the question, hereafter, when it comes to a question of unionism, throw all others to one side and stick o the I. B. E. W. chartered by the only American Federation of Labor. St. Louis is progressing, and unions of all trades are getting a stronger hold.

Rough neck tactics may gain a point, but arbitration on business lines brings out and overcomes disagreeable situations. As the electrical business is fast growing to great proportions, and the ladies are taking hold of such parts as suit their constitution it behooves the I. B. E. W. to make every effort to organize them not only for their protection but for the assistance the ladies will be to the sterner portion of the Electrical Workers.

Local Union No. 1 is progressing and is adopting some of the good features carried from other unions of the Brotherhood.

The officers are beyond reproach. If called on to state the best one among them, I would be forced to say, all of them.

The courts have decided which is the I. B. E. W., and I hope all the misguided brothers will return to the fold. Hoping to see all Electrical Workers, Ladies and gentlemen working as a unit, in the cause, I am,

Yours fraternally,

Baldy.

COLORADO SPRINGS (COLO.), LOCAL NO. 233.

Just a line to let the brothers know that No. 233 is still on the job and trying to get along. No. 233 has done quite a stroke of business the past year, the Bell Telephone Company has pulled off a big stunt here and it is about finished. We hear the Bell is going to spend eight millions this year that takes in Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, so get ready you Boomers the weather is fine. I hear of all kinds of work that various companies are going to do, but don't know whether it is the real thing or hot air, and now a line for Brother Wilbur J. Woods, who is here with his family. Brother Woods is in very poor health and has had sickness in the family. Colorado Springs is a health resort, and living expenses are very high. Local No. 233 has done all it could, but No. 233 is a small local and is asking help for Brother Woods through the columns of The Worker. Brother Woods has been a good and faithful worker for many years, and is in every respect worthy of any aid you may be able to extend to him, he is in need of immediate financial help.

Address: Financial Secretary D. J. Elkins, Box 654.

Fraternally yours,
T. Burrell, P. S.

L. U. NO. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.

The officers and members of Local No. 116 extend their sincere sympathy to Bros. Otto and Will Miller and family in their bereavement in the death of their mother.

F. W. Kelsey,

Secretary.



A. F. Cronje.

The above is a picture of A. F. Cronje, a former member of Local No. 271, Detroit, Mich. President Ismond of that Local desires to warn all members of the Brotherhood not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by him. He represents himself as having been a former member of Local No. 3, New York City. He received every assistance and courtesy from the Detroit Local and showed his gratitude to President Ismond by passing a forged check in the amount of \$158.65 on his brother. Any information concerning him will be appreciated by Local No. 271 and the Detroit police.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

LESSON XI.—LAWS OF MAGNETIC FORCE.

116. Laws of Magnetic Force.

FIRST LAW.—*Like magnetic poles repel one another; unlike magnetic poles attract one another.*

SECOND LAW.—*The force exerted between two magnetic poles is proportional to the product of their strengths, and is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.*

117. The Law of Inverse Squares.—The second of the above laws is commonly known as the law of inverse squares. The similar law of electrical attraction has already been explained and illustrated (Art. 16.) This law furnishes the explanation of a fact mentioned in an earlier Lesson, Art. 77, that small pieces of iron are drawn bodily up to a magnet pole. If a small piece of iron wire, *a b* (Fig 54), be suspended by a thread, and the N.-pointing pole *A* of a magnet be brought near it, the iron is thereby inductively magnetised; it turns round and points towards the magnet pole, setting itself as nearly as possible

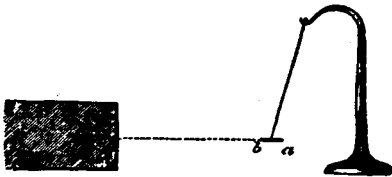


Fig. 54-

along a line of force, its near end *b* becoming a S-seeking pole, and its further end *a* becoming a N-seeking pole. Now the pole *b* will be attracted and the pole *a* will be repelled. But these two forces do not exactly equal one another, since the distances are unequal. The repulsion will (by the law of inverse squares) be

proportional to $\frac{1}{(A a)^2}$ and the attraction will be proportional $\frac{1}{(A b)^2}$.

Hence the bit of iron *a b* will experience a pair of forces, turning it into a certain direction, and also a total force drawing it bodily toward *A*. Only those bodies are attracted by magnets in which magnetism can thus be induced; and they are attracted only because of the magnetism induced in them.

We mentioned, Art. 83, that a magnet needle floating freely on a bit of cork

on the surface of a liquid, is acted upon by forces that give it a certain direction, but that, unlike the last case, it does not tend to rush as a whole either to the north or to the south. It experiences a rotation, because the attraction and repulsion of the magnetic poles of the earth act in a certain direction; but since the magnetic poles of the earth are at a distance enormously great as compared with the length from one pole of the floating magnet to the other, we may say that, for all practical purposes, the poles of the magnet are at the same distance from the N. pole of the earth. The attracting force on the N.-pointing pole of the needle is therefore practically no greater than the repelling force acting on the S.-pointing pole, hence there is no motion of translation given to the floating needle as a whole.

118. Measurement of Magnetic Forces.

—The truth of the law of inverse squares can be demonstrated by measuring the attraction between two magnet poles at known distances. But this implies that we have some means of measuring accurately the amount of the magnetic forces of attraction or repulsion. Magnetic force may be measured in any one of the four following ways: (1) by balancing it against the torsion of an elastic thread; (2) by observing the time of swing of a magnetic needle oscillating under the influence of the force; (3) by observing the deflection it produces upon a magnetic needle which is already attracted into a different direction by a force of known intensity; (4) by balancing it against the force of gravity as brought into play in attempting to deflect a magnet hung by two parallel strings (called the *bifilar* suspension), for these strings cannot be twisted out of their parallel position without raising the centre of gravity of the magnet. The first three of these methods must be further explained.

119. The Torsion Balance.—Coulomb also applied the Torsion Balance to the measurement of magnetic forces. The main principles of this instrument (as used to measure electrostatic forces of repulsion) were described on p. 15. Fig. 55 shows how it is arranged for measuring magnetic repulsions. By means of the torsion balance we may prove the law of inverse squares. We may also, assuming this law proved, employ the balance to measure the strengths of magnet poles

by measuring the forces they exert at known distances.

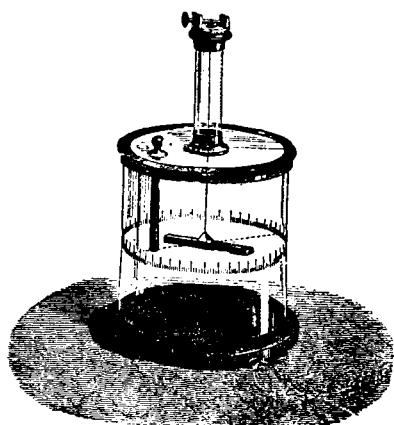


Fig. 55

To prove the law of inverse squares, Coulomb made the following experiment: The instrument was first adjusted so that a magnetic needle, hung in a copper stirrup to the fine silver thread, lay in the magnetic meridian without the wire being twisted. This was done by first putting in the magnet and adjusting roughly, then replacing it by a copper bar of equal weight, and once more adjusting, thus diminishing the error by repeated trials. The next step was to ascertain through what number of degrees the torsion-head at the top of the thread must be twisted in order to drag the needle 1° out of the magnetic meridian. In the particular experiment cited it was found that 35° of torsion corresponded to the 1° of deviation of the magnet; then a magnet was introduced, that pole being downwards which repelled the pole of the suspended needle. It was found (in this particular experiment) to repel the pole of the needle through 24° . From the preliminary trial we know that this directive force corresponds to $24^\circ \times 35^\circ$ of the torsion-head, and to this we must add the actual torsion on the wire, viz., the 24° , making a total of 864° , which we will call the "torsion equivalent" of the repelling force when the poles are thus 24° apart. Finally, the torsion-head was turned so as to twist the suspended magnet round, and force it nearer to the fixed pole, until the distance between the repelling poles was reduced to half what it was at first. It was found that the torsion-head had to be turned round 8 complete rotations to bring the poles to 12° apart. These 8 rotations were an actual twist of $8^\circ \times 360^\circ$, or 2880° . But the bottom of the torsion thread was still twisted 12° as compared with the top, the force producing this twist corresponding to 12×35 (or 420°) of torsion; and to these the actual torsion of

12° must be added, making a total of $2880^\circ + 420^\circ + 12^\circ = 3312$. The result then of halving the distance between the magnet poles was to increase the *fourfold*, for 3312 is very nearly four times 864. Had the distance between the poles been reduced to one-third the force would have been nine times as great.

120. **Method of Oscillations.**¹—If a magnet suspended by a fine thread, or poised upon a point, be pushed aside from its position of rest, it will vibrate backwards and forwards, performing oscillations which, although they gradually decrease in amplitude, are executed in follow a law similar to that of the oscillations executed by a pendulum swinging under the influence of gravity. The law of pendular vibrations is, that *the square of the number of oscillations executed in a given time is proportional to the force*. Hence we can measure magnetic forces by counting the oscillations made in a minute by a magnet. It must be remembered, however, that the actual number of oscillations made by any given magnet will depend on the weight, length, and form of the magnet, as well as upon the strength of its poles, and of the "field" in which it may be placed.

121. We can use this method to compare the intensity of the force of the earth's magnetism² at any place with that at any other place on the earth's surface, by oscillating a magnet at one place and then taking it to the other place and oscillating it there. If, at the first, it makes a oscillations in one minute, and at the second, b oscillations a minute, then the magnetic forces at the two places will be to one another in the ratio of a^2 to b^2 .

Again, we may use the method to compare the force exerted at any point by a magnet near it with the force of the earth's magnetism at that point. For, if we swing a small magnetic needle there, and find that it makes m oscillations a minute under the joint action¹

¹ It is possible, also, to measure electrical forces by a "method of oscillations;" a small charged ball at the end of a horizontally-suspended arm being caused to oscillate under the attracting force of a charged conductor near it, whose "force" at that distance is proportional to the square of the number of oscillations in a given time.

² Or, more strictly, of its *horizontal component*.

¹We are here assuming that the magnet is so placed that its force is in a line with that of the earth's magnetism at the point, and that the other pole of the magnet is so far away as not to affect the oscillating needle.

of the earth's magnetism, and that of the neighbouring magnet, and that, when the magnet is removed, it makes n oscillations a minute under the influence of the earth's magnetism alone, then m^2 will be proportional to the joint forces, n^2 to the force due to the earth's magnetism, and the difference of these, or $m^2 - n^2$ will be proportional to the force due to the neighbouring magnet.

122. We will now apply the method of oscillations to measure the relative quantities of free magnetism at different points along a bar magnet. The magnet to be examined is set up vertically (Fig. 56.) A small magnet, capable of swinging horizontally, is brought near it and

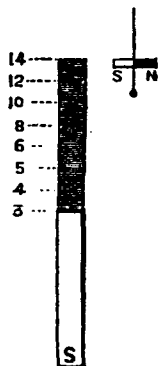


Fig. 56.

set at a short distance away from its extremity, and then oscillated, while the rate of its oscillations is counted. Suppose the needle were such that, when exposed to the earth's magnetism alone, it would perform 3 complete oscillations a minute, and that, when vibrating at its place near the end of the vertical magnet it oscillated 14 times a minute, then the force due to the magnet will be proportional to $14^2 - 3^2 = 196 - 9 = 187$. Next, let the oscillating magnet be brought to an equal distance opposite a point a little away from the end of the vertical magnet. If, here, it oscillated 12 times a minute, we know that the force will be proportional to $12^2 - 3^2 = 144 - 9 = 135$. So we shall find that as the force falls off the oscillations will be fewer, until when we put the oscillating magnet opposite the middle of the vertical magnet, we shall find that the number of oscillations is 3 per minute, or that the earth's force is the only force affecting the oscillations. In Fig. 57 we have indicated the number of oscillations at successive points, as 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, and 3. If we square these numbers and subtract 9 from each, we shall get for the forces at the various points the following:—187, 135, 91, 55, 27, 16, 7, and 0. These

forces may be taken to represent the strength of the free magnetism at the various points, and it is convenient to

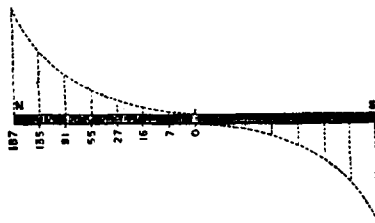


Fig. 57.

plot them out graphically in the manner shown in Fig. 57, where the heights of the dotted lines are chosen to a scale to represent proportionally the forces. The curve which joins the tops of these "ordinates" shows graphically how the force, which is greatest at the end, falls off toward the middle. On a distant magnet pole these forces, thus represented by this curvilinear triangle, would act as if concentrated at a point in the magnet opposite the "centre of gravity" of this triangle; or, in other words, the "pole," which is the centre of the resultant forces, is not at the end of the magnet. In thin bars of magnetised steel it is at about 1-10 of the magnet's length from the end.

123. Method of Deflections.—There are a number of ways in which the deflection of a magnet by another magnet may be made use of to measure magnetic forces.¹ We cannot here give more than a glance at first principles. When two equal and opposite forces act on the ends of a rigid bar they simply tend to turn it round. Such a pair of forces form what is called a "couple," and the effective power or "moment" of the couple is obtained by multiplying one of the two forces by the perpendicular distance between the directions of the forces. Such a couple tends to produce a motion of rotation, but not a motion of translation. Now, a magnetic needle placed in a magnetic field across the lines of force, experiences a "couple," tending to rotate it round into the magnetic meridian, for the N-seeking pole is urged northwards, and the S-seeking pole is urged southwards, with an equal and opposite force. The force acting on each pole is the product of the strength of the pole and the intensity of the "field," that is to say, of the horizontal component of the force of the earth's magnetism at the place. We will call the strength of the N-seeking pole m ; and we will use the symbol H to represent the force exerted in a horizontal direction by the earth's magnetism. (The value of H is different at different regions of the globe.) The force

on the pole A (see Fig. 58) will be then $m \times H$ or $m H$, and that on pole B will be equal and opposite. We take N S as the direction of the magnetic meridian, and the forces will be parallel to this direction. Now, the needle A B lies obli-

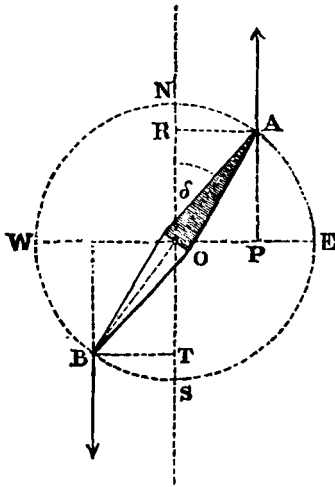


Fig. 58.

quely in the field, and the magnetic force acting on A is in the direction of the line P A, and that on B in the direction Q B, as shown by the arrows. P Q is the perpendicular distance between these forces; hence the "moment" of the couple will be got by multiplying the length P Q by the force exerted on one of the poles. Using the symbol G for the moment of the couple we may write

$$G = P Q \times m \cdot H.$$

But P Q is equal to the length of the magnet multiplied by the sine of the angle A O R, which is the angle of deflection, and which we will call δ . Hence, using l for the length between the poles of the magnet, we may write the expression for the moment of the couple.

$$G = m l H : \sin \delta.$$

In words this is: the "moment of the couple" acting on the needle is proportional to its "magnetic moment," ($m \times l$) to the horizontal force of the earth's magnetism and to the sine of the angle of deflection.

The reader will not have failed to notice that if the needle were turned more obliquely, the distance P Q would be longer, and would be greatest if the needle were turned round east-and-west, or in the direction EW. Also the "moment" of the couple tending to rotate the magnet will be less and less as the needle is turned more nearly into the direction N S.

¹If any reader is unacquainted with trigonometrical terms he should consult the note at the end of this Lesson, on "Ways of reckoning Angles."

124. Now, let us suppose that the deflection δ were produced by a magnetic force applied at right angles to the magnetic meridian, and tending to draw the pole A in the direction R A. The length of the line R T multiplied by the new force will be the "moment" of the new couple tending to twist the magnet into the direction EW. Now, if the needle has come to rest in equilibrium between these two forces, it is clear that the two opposing twists are just equal and opposite in power, or that the moment of one couple is equal to the moment of the other couple. Hence, the force in the direction WE will be to the force in the direction SN in the same ratio as P Q is to R T, or as P O is to R O.

Or, calling this force f ,

$$f : H = P O : R O$$

$$\text{Or} \quad f = H \frac{P O}{R O}$$

But P O = A R and $\frac{A R}{R O} = \tan \delta$ hence

$$f = H \tan \delta;$$

or, in other words, *the magnetic force which, acting at right angles to the meridian, produces on a magnetic needle the deflection δ , is equal to the horizontal force of the earth's magnetism at that point, multiplied by the tangent of the angle of deflection.* Hence, also, two different magnetic forces acting at right angles to the meridian would severally deflect the needle through angles whose tangents are proportional to the forces.

This very important theorem is applied in the construction of certain galvanometers (see Art. 199).

The name *Magnetometer* is given to any magnet specially arranged as an instrument for the purpose of measuring magnetic forces by the deflections they produce. The methods of observing the absolute values of magnetic forces in dynes or other abstract units of forces will be explained in the Note at the end of Lesson XXV. See also Sir George Airy's *Treatise on Magnetism*.

125. *Unit Strength of Pole.* — We found in Coulomb's torsion-balance a convenient means of comparing the strengths of poles of different magnets; for the force which a pole exerts is proportional to the strength of the pole. The Second Law of Magnetic Force (see Art. 116) stated that the force exerted between two poles was proportional to the product of

¹The student desirous of mastering methods of measuring magnetic forces should consult Sir G. Airy's *Treatise on Magnetism*.

their strengths, and was inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. It is possible to choose such a strength of pole that this proportionality shall become numerically an equality. In order that this may be so, we must adopt the following as our unit of strength of a pole, or unit magnetic pole: *A Unit Magnetic Pole is one of such a strength that, when placed at a distance of one centimetre from a similar pole of equal strength it repels it with a force of one dyne* (see Art. 255). If we adopt this definition we may express the second law of magnetic force in the following equation:—

$$f = \frac{m \times m'}{d^2}$$

where f is the force (in dynes), m and m' the strengths of the two poles, and d the distance between them (in centimetres). This subject is resumed in Lesson XXV., Art. 310, on the Theory of Magnetic Potential.

126. Theory of Magnetic Curves.—We saw (Art. 108) that magnetic figures are produced by iron-filings setting themselves in certain directions in the field of force around a magnet. We can now apply the law of inverse squares to aid us in determining the direction in which a filing will set itself at any point in the field. Let NS (Fig. 59) be a long thin magnet, and P any point in the field due to its magnetism. If the N-seeking pole of a small magnet be put at P , it will be attracted by S and repelled by N ; the directions of these two forces will be along the lines PS and PN . The amounts of the forces may be represented by certain lengths marked out along these lines. Suppose the distance PN is twice as great as PS , the repelling force along PN will be $\frac{1}{4}$ as strong as the attracting force along PS . So measure a distance out, PA towards S four times as long as the length PB measured along PN away from N . Find the resultant force¹ in the usual way of compounding mechanical forces, by completing the parallelogram $PARB$, and the diagonal PR represents by its length and direction the magnitude and the direction of the resultant magnetic force at the point P . In fact the line PR represents the line along which a small magnet or an iron filing would set itself. In a similar way we might ascertain the direction of the lines of force at any point of the field. The little arrows in Fig. 59 show how the lines of force start

out from the N. pole and curve round to meet in the S. pole. The student

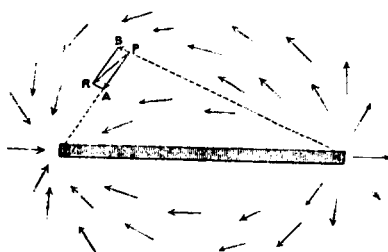


Fig. 59.

should compare this figure with the lines of filings of Fig. 50.

127. Force due to a Magnetic Shell.—A magnetic shell (Art. 107) exerts a magnetic force upon a magnet pole placed at a point in its neighborhood. If the shell be flat and very great, as compared with the distance of the point considered, this force will be independent of that distance, will be normal to the shell in direction, and will depend only upon the amount of magnetism on the shell, and will be numerically equal to 2π times the quantity of magnetism per square centimetre¹ (i.e. to $2\pi o$ when o is the 'surface density' of magnetism on the face of the shell).

If the shell is bounded, however, by a limiting area, the force exerted by a shell upon a point outside it will be greater near to the shell than at a distance away. In this case it is most convenient to measure not the force but the *potential* due to the shell. The definition of "magnetic potential" is given in Art. 310; meantime we may content ourselves with stating that the *potential due to a magnetic shell at a point near it, is equal to the strength of the shell multiplied by the solid angle,*² subtended by the shell at that point.

128. A Magnetic Paradox.—If the N-seeking pole of a strong magnet be held at some distance from the N-seeking pole of a weak magnet, it will repel it; but if it pushed up quite close it will be found now to *attract* it. This paradoxical experiment is explained by the fact that the magnetism induced in the weak magnet by the powerful one will be of the opposite kind, and will be attracted; and, when the powerful magnet is near, this induced magnetism may overpower and mask the original magnetism of the weak

¹The proof of this proposition is similar to that given at end of Lesson XX, for the analogous proposition concerning the force due to a flat plate charged with electricity.

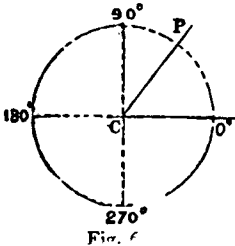
²See Note on "Ways of Reckoning Angles," at the end of this Lesson.

¹See Balfour Stewart's *Lessons in Elementary Physic*, page 26; or Todhunter's *Natural Philosophy for Beginners*, page 55.

magnet. The student must be cautioned that in most of the experiments on magnet poles similar perturbing causes are at work. The magnetism in a magnet is not quite *fixed*, but is liable to be disturbed in its distribution by the near presence of other magnet poles, for no steel is so hard as not to be temporarily affected by magnetic induction. The law of inverse squares is only true when the distance between the poles is so great that the displacement of their magnetism due to mutual induction is so small that it may be neglected.

NOTE ON WAYS OF RECKONING ANGLES AND SOLID-ANGLES.

129. **Reckoning in Degrees.**—When two straight lines cross one another they form an *angle* between them; and this angle may be defined as the amount of rotation which one of the lines has performed round a fixed point in the other line. Thus we may suppose the line C P



in Fig. 60 to have originally lain along C O, and then turned round to its present position. The amount by which it has been rotated is clearly a certain fraction of the whole way round; and the amount of rotation round C we call "the angle which P C makes with O C," or more simply "the angle P C O." But there are a number of different ways of *reckoning* this angle. The common way is to reckon the angle by "degrees" of arc. Thus, suppose a circle to be drawn round C, if the circumference of the circle were divided into 360 parts each part would be called "one degree" (1°), and the angle would be reckoned by naming the number of such degrees along the curved arc O P. In the figure the arc is about $57\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{57\frac{1}{4}}{360}$ of the whole way round, no matter what size the circle is drawn.

130. **Reckoning in Radians.**—A more sensible but less usual way to express an angle is to reckon it by the ratio between the length of the curved arc that "subtends" the angle and the length of the radius of the circle. Suppose we have drawn round the centre C a circle whose radius is one centimetre, the diameter will be two centimetres. The length of the circumference all round is known to

be about 3.14 times the length of the diameter, or more exactly 3.14159 This number is so awkward that, for convenience, we always use for it the Greek letter π . Hence the length of the circumference of our circle, whose radius is one centimetre, will be 6.28318 centimetres, or 2π centimetres. We can then reckon any angle by naming the length of arc that subtends it on a circle one centimetre in radius. If we choose the angle P C O, such that the curved arc O P shall be just one centimetre long, this will be the angle *one*, or unit of angular measure, or, as it is sometimes called, the angle P C O will be *one "radian."* In degree-measure one radian = $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} = 57^\circ 17'$ nearly. All the way round the circle will be 2π radians. A right-angle will be $\frac{2}{\pi}$ radians.

131. **Reckoning by Sines or Cosines.**—In trigonometry other ways of reckoning angles are used, in which, however, the angles themselves are not reckoned, but

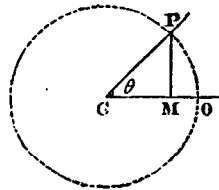


Fig. 61.

certain "functions" of them called "sines," "cosines," "tangents," etc. For readers not accustomed to these we will briefly explain the geometrical nature of these "functions." Suppose we draw (Fig. 61) our circle as before round centre C, and then drop down a plumb-line P M, on to the line C O; we will, instead of reckoning the angle by the curved arc, reckon it by the length of the line P M. It is clear that if the angle is small P M will be short; but as the angle opens out towards a right angle, P M will get longer and longer (Fig. 62). The ratio between the length of this line

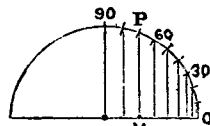


Fig. 62.

and the radius of the circle is called the "*sine*" of the angle, and if the radius is 1 the length of P M will be the value of the sine. It can never be greater than 1, though it may have all values between 1 and -1. The length of the line C

M will also depend upon the amount of the angle. If the angle is small C M will be nearly as long as C O; if the angle open out to nearly a right angle C M will be very short. The length of C M (when the radius is 1) is called the "*cosine*" of the angle. If the angle be called θ , then we may for shortness write these functions:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{PM}{CP}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{CM}{CP}$$

132. **Reckoning by Tangents.**—Suppose we draw our circle as before (Fig. 63), but at the point O draw a straight line touching the circle, the *tangent line*

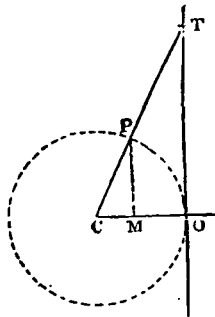


Fig. 63.

at O; let us also prolong C P until it meets the tangent line at T. We may measure the angle between O C and O P in terms of the length of the tangent O T as compared with the length of the radius. Since our radius is 1, this ratio is numerically the length of O T, and we may therefore call the length of O T the "*tangent*" of the angle O C P. It is clear that smaller angles will have smaller tangents, but that larger angles may have very large tangents; in fact, the length of the tangent when P C was moved round to a right angle would be infinitely great. It can be shown that the ratio between the lengths of the sine and of the cosine of the angle is the same as the ratio between the length of the tangent and that of the radius; or the tangent of an angle is equal to its sine divided by its cosine. The formula for the tangent may be written:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{TO}{OC} = \frac{PM}{MC}$$

133. **Solid Angles.**—When three or more surfaces intersect at a point they form a *solid angle*: there is a solid angle. for example, at the top of a pyramid, or of a cone, and one at every corner of a diamond that has been cut. If a surface of any given shape be near a point, it is said to subtend a certain solid angle at that point, the solid angle being mapped out by drawing lines from all points of the edge of this surface to the

point P (Fig. 64). An irregular cone will thus be generated whose solid angle is the solid angle subtended at P by the

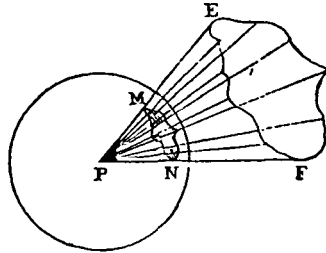


Fig. 64.

surface E F. To reckon this solid angle we adopt an expedient similar to that adopted when we wished to reckon a plane angle in radius. About the point P, with radius of 1 centimetre, describe a *sphere*, which will intercept the cone over an area M N: the area thus intercepted measures the solid angle. If the sphere have the radius 1, its total surface is 4π . The solid angle subtended at the centre by a hemisphere would be 2π .

Table of Natural Sines and Tangents.

| Arc. | Sine. | Tangent. | |
|------|-------|----------|-----|
| 0° | 0:000 | 0:000 | 90° |
| 1 | :017 | :017 | 89 |
| 2 | :035 | :035 | 88 |
| 3 | :052 | :052 | 87 |
| 4 | :070 | :070 | 86 |
| 5 | :087 | :087 | 85 |
| 6 | :105 | :105 | 84 |
| 7 | :122 | :123 | 83 |
| 8 | :139 | :141 | 82 |
| 9 | :156 | :158 | 81 |
| 10 | :174 | :176 | 80 |
| 15 | :259 | :268 | 75 |
| 20 | :342 | :364 | 70 |
| 25 | :423 | :466 | 65 |
| 30 | :500 | :577 | 60 |
| 35 | :574 | :700 | 55 |
| 40 | :643 | :839 | 50 |
| 45 | :707 | 1:000 | 45 |
| 50 | :766 | 1:192 | 40 |
| 55 | :819 | 1:428 | 35 |
| 60 | :866 | 1:732 | 30 |
| 65 | :906 | 2:145 | 25 |
| 70 | :940 | 2:747 | 20 |
| 75 | :966 | 3:732 | 15 |
| 80 | :985 | 5:671 | 10 |
| 81 | :988 | 6:314 | 9 |
| 82 | :990 | 7:115 | 8 |
| 83 | :993 | 8:144 | 7 |
| 84 | :995 | 9:514 | 6 |
| 85 | :996 | 11:43 | 5 |
| 86 | :998 | 14:30 | 4 |
| 87 | :999 | 19:08 | 3 |
| 88 | :999 | 28:64 | 2 |
| 89 | :999 | 57:29 | 1 |
| 90 | 1:000 | Infin. | 0 |

Co-sine. Co-tangent. Arc.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your report is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (b) Linemen. | (g) Switch-board Men |
| (c) Inside. | (h) Shopmen. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (i) Fixture Hangers. |
| (e) Cranemen. | |
| (j) Telephone Operators. | |

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No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 2106 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 E. Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles; Recording Secretary, J. S. Rief, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Bushnell Hall, Federal St. President, S. R. Scheirer, 230 Hughes St.; Vice President, W. C. Rosine, 707 Oxford St.; Recording Secretary, C. Morrison, 26 Falls Ave.; Treasurer, H. M. Vetter, 200 W. Myrtle Ave.

(b, d, f.) No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, 908½ Franklin Ave. President, W. M. Hay, 1505 Preston Ave.; Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Conroy, 1213 Fannin St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets each Monday at Room 40 King Bldg., 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Vice President, J. C. Wolever, 965 Galapago St.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 258 S. Marion St., Box 614; Recording Secretary, L. Stone, 1040 Novajo St., P. O. Box 614; Treasurer, R. H. Homil, 3882 Zanobia St.

(c) No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets Thursday at Carpenters' Hall, 1920½ Main St. President, W. P. Anderson, Box 121; Vice President, R. J. Pounder, Box 121; Financial Secretary, W. B. Wiescoatte, 1509 Ross Ave.; Treasurer, L. B. Irvin, Box 121.

No. 72, Waco, Tex.—President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, Box 814; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, 720 Austin St.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday in Labor Temple, Trinity Ave. President, Curtis P. Ball, 402 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Vice President, Thos. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 61 St. Charles Ave.; Treasurer, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth Ave., Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 4th Ave., Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(b) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State St. President, W. A. Weisgauer, 130 N. Ferry St.; Vice President, Geo. Rea, 915 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, A. C. Crawford, 1014 Stanley St.; Recording Secretary, John Radley, 112 S. Ferry St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, F. Schuseick, 49 Robinson St., Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday, E. B. 1st and 3d, Piper Block, 419 Main St. President, M. J. Moriarty, 419 Main St.; Vice President, Paul Haey, 419 Main St.; Financial Secretary, D. F. Ralph, 419 Main St.; Recording Secretary, T. L. Carney, 419 Main St.; Treasurer, S. A. Strout, 419 Main St.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

(c) No. 100, Fresno, Calif.—Meets every Tuesday night over Barton Opera House, Fresno. President, T. C. Vickers, 324 Clark St.; Vice President, Claude Fowler, 1933 J. St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Eymann, 1039 I. St., care L. U. No. 100; Recording Secretary, B. M. Greenwood, Box 309; Treasurer, H. H. Courtright, Box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 359 Van Houten St. President, F. H. Hoffer, Scrivens Ave., Totowa Borough, N. J.; Vice President, A. Hawtin, 193 Jasper St., Paterson, N. J.; Financial Secretary, A. Bennett, 552 Lexington Ave., Clifton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, R. Sigler, 115 Fair St., Paterson, N. J.; Treasurer, W. H. Cross, 162 Lakeview Ave., Clifton, N. J.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St.; President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday, each week, at 987 Washington St., Boston, Mass. President, Mich. Birmingham, 2 Dighton Place, Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 299 Center St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard R. Allen, 725 E. Sixth St., South Boston, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Warren, 991 Watertown St., Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, W. D. Hubbard, 8 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.

(b) Sub No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Second and fourth Fridays of each month at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St., Boston, Mass. President, Annie E. Molloy, 101 Cowper St., E., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary C. Mahoney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena A. Godair, 122 Wrentham St.,

Dorchester, Mass.: Treasurer, Annie L. Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamica Plain, Mass.

(a) No. 105, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Labor Hall, John St. South. President, Charles Ossier, 219 Catherine St., N., Hamilton; Vice President, J. Hegan, 310 King St., W., Hamilton; Financial Secretary, J. U. M. Mackey, 110 Catherine St., S., Hamilton; Recording Secretary, H. Jacks, 248 Main St., E., Hamilton; Treasurer, J. J. Gray, 175 Catherine St., St. Hamilton.

No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Thursday of each week in Engineer's Hall, Franklin St. President, J. A. Arnold; Vice President, R. E. Andrus, Lock Box 610; Financial Secretary, J. L. Evans, Lock Box 662; Recording Secretary, E. Chanyington, Pen. Til. Co.; Treasurer, F. M. Jolly, Lock Box 662.

(c) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets every Friday at Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, James J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Bonslett, 791 Faquier St.; Treasurer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave.; Business Agent, Frank Fisher, Office Federation Hall.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 306½ Throckmorton St. President, B. C. Rittig, Labor Temple; Vice President, Chas. Shyro, Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple; Recording Secretary, R. A. Hunter, Labor Temple; Treasurer, F. W. Grunewald, Labor Temple.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades' Council Hall, 168 Chicago St., President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut Ave.; Vice President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange St.; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing St.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at 95 Main St. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon St.; Vice President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont St.; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council St.; Recording Secretary, J. Chesterloo, 236 Childs St.; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Recording Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Young, 1606 Hicks St.

(c) No. 124, Kansas, Mo.—Meets Tuesday of each week at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave. President, W. T. McAuley, 1323 E. 9th St.; Financial Secretary, J. D. Kelley, 1721 Montgall Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peele, 1315 Bales Ave.; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmount Ave.

(c) No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month in Masonic Building, North St. President, S. E. Lee, 19½ Grand Ave.; Vice President, T. E. Hodge, 10 Watkins Ave.; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hurt, 24 Knapp Ave.; Recording Secretary, A. B. Loder, 84 California Ave., Gen. Del.; Treasurer, E. Burhans, 11 Watkins Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 S. State St. President, Dan. F.

Cleary, 500 S. State St.; Vice President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 S. State St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 S. State St.; Recording Secretary, G. O. Johnson, 500 S. State St.; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 S. State St.

(a) No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Eagle Hall, 417 Jay St. President, Theo. E. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.; Vice President, F. J. Bailey, 1116 S. 6th St.; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson St.; Recording Secretary, Aug. Friemark, 821 S. 8th St.; Treasurer, H. Milligan, 1229 La Crosse St.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag Saloon, 2007½ 3rd Ave. President, W. C. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Groaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 213 Nott Terrace; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, 143 Barret St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market St. President, S. Gould, 228 29th St.; Vice President, A. L. Sarver, N. Market St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron St.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, 824 Market St.; Treasurer, G. E. Carle, 16th St.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 p. m. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somerville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Parkard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades' Assembly Hall on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn Ave.; Vice President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. P. Herkes, 292 Woodlawn Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main St.; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim St.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken Ave. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia Ave.; Vice President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum St., Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey Ave.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins Ave.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade Ave., West Hoboken.

(a) No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets Wednesday at C. L. U. Hall, Washington Ave. President, James DeFarges, 124 35th St., Newport

News, Va.; Vice President, R. Garry, Newport News, Va.; Financial Secretary, Ed. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 23, Hampton, Va.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Dudley, Hampton, Va.; Treasurers, Ed. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 23, Hampton, Va.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at Labor Hall, Court St. President, Frank Schulze, 96 W. Court St.; Vice President, George Francouer, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Bierman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Treasurer, Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, Sta. A., Box 102. President, R. Shaw, 510 Chestnut St.; Vice President, R. Baker; Financial Secretary, J. G. Orrell, P. O. Box 102, Sta. A.; Recording Secretary, E. R. Cunningham, 217 Pine St.; Treasurer, C. E. Murdock, 714 High St., Ridge Dale, Tenn.

No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—President, J. R. Boyle, 1807 Highway Ave.; Vice President, P. S. Kelley, 812 W. Monroe St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 E. Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, C. P. Ball, 1735 Laura St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 322 W. Ashley St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in old Elk's Hall, Main St. President, G. W. Spencer, S. Day St.; Vice President, Harry Arms, 110 Garfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, Carl McCulloch, 68 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, G. W. Gordon, 253 E. Ferris.

(c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. President, William H. Winter, Jr., 1110 Mound St.; Vice President, Mahlon Bradford, 11 S. Bassette St.; Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, and 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave.; Treasurer, Jacob Koelten, 1201 Mound St.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Main St. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford St.; Vice President, Emil Prong, 58 Car St.; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis. Ave.; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen St.; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School St.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Building, room 24, Hancock St. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road, Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell St., Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Building, 280 Plane St. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice President, Herman Graf, 322 14th Ave.; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton Ave.; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad St.

(c) No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of month in Trades' Assembly Hall, Main St. President, W. F. Weiler, 502 S. Mason St.; Vice President, Ed E. Emmett, S. Summit St.; Financial Secretary, E. A. Havens, 823 E. Jefferson St.; Recording Secretary, Hal Webster, 1211 N. Roosevelt St.; Treasurer, Richard Gray, 806 S. Bunn St.

No. 208, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Hall, 305 S. Warren St. President, Geo. Enengy, Box 416; Vice President, J. White; Recording Secretary, A. T. Nicholson, Box 416; Financial Secretary, G. B. Warner, 104 Purple St.; Treasurer, L. H. Lynn, 228 Cedar St.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine St. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine St.; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine St.; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebenrood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine St.; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine St.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday at A. O. H. Hall, S. Tejon St. President, E. R. Allen; Vice President, John Craighead, 322 E. St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 N. Spruce; Recording Secretary, John K. Mullen, Box 654; Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care of Elks' Club.

No. 234, Richmond, Indiana.—Meets Wednesday at Labor Hall, S. 6th St. President, R. C. Gardner, 211 S. 14th St.; Vice President, Gerald Lake, 235 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Walter L. Ellis, 609 N. A. St.; Recording Secretary, W. F. Walters, 22 N. 11th St.; Treasurer, Fred F. Ball, 306 Chestnut St.

(c) No. 235, Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday at Board of Trade Building, Bay and Drayton Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St., E.; Vice President, A. B. Conner, 352 Montgomery St.; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 Liberty, E.; Recording Secretary, A. E. Wells, 132 Abercorn St.; Treasurer, R. Smallwood, 305 Liberty, E.

No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets on Main St. President, Walter Brehman, 1103 E. Kent St.; Vice President, Ed Blain, 614 N. Wasson St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge St.; Recording Secretary, Ed Kelly, 511 S. Illinois St.; Treasurer, Geo. Duffner.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, West Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Ashland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Leo Seery, 24 Wall St.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at 246 State street. President, I. D. Pangburn, 46 Guilderland Ave.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State street; Recording Secretary, R. A. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

(j) Sub No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers Hall, 246 State St. President, Daisy Cain, 48 Guilderland Ave.; Vice President, Nettie Dewep, 575 Summit Ave.; Financial Secretary, Mabel Aldrick, 4 Willet St.; Recording Secretary, Margaret A. Moore, Stanford Locust Grove; Treasurer, Rose La Fontaine, 311 Clinton St.

No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—President, M. Burke, 166 Cambridge St.; Vice President, R. Lyons, 237 Laurier Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, S. Finch, 240 Laurier St.; Recording Secretary, E. Armstrong, 113 Waverly St.; Treasurer, W. Bond, 309 Sunnyside Ave.

No. 252, Huntington, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Broh Building, 9th St. & 3d Ave. President, W. S. Barnett, 832 5th Ave., Hunting-

ton, W. Va.; Vice President, M. L. Younger, 717 3d Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Peyton, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Singer, 1517 7th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Treasurer, H. A. Weaver, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

(g) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 246 State St. President, E. Hoeth, Box 21, R. F. D. No. 6, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, P. McLaren, 611 Chapel St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. J. Lyons, 407 Hulet St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. Buchanan, 26 Columbia St., Schenectady, N. Y.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2d St., W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice Ave., E.; Vice President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 rentice Ave., E.; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice Ave., E.; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice Ave., E.

(c) No. 257, Lake Charles, La.—Meets second Monday of the month at Central Trades and Labor Council, 708 Ryan St. President, J. W. Gallion, 1120 Front St.; Vice President, L. E. Stanley, 728 Pugo St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Horn, Central Fire Station; Treasurer, Wm. C. Horn.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Atlantic Hall, Cabot St. President, R. W. Porter, 3 Lemon St., Salem; Vice President, John F. Burns, Jackson St., Beverly; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland Ave., Salem; Recording Secretary, E. M. Dawson, 5 Hardy St., Beverly; Treasurer, Geo. E. Smith, 14 Bisson St., Beverly.

(c) No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. 5th St.; Vice President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary, Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdone St., North Plainfield, N. J.; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.

(a) No. 263, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets first Friday at Northside Fire Station. President, J. Norris, No. 2 Fire Station; Vice President, J. W. Van Horn, 217 S. Xenthus; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. I. Bond, 413 S. Cincinnati Ave.; Treasurer, R. Owens, 219 N. Cheyenne.

(c) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 246 State St. President, B. Cawley, 87 11th St.; Vice President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway; Financial Secretary, H. De Groat, 717 Crane St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox Road; Treasurer, Herbert De Groat, 717 Crane St.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames St. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 W. Newport Ave.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St.; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington St.

(a) No. 269, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in Ribson's Building, Broad and Front Sts. President, Geo. Wallace, 406 Market St., Trenton, N. J.; Vice President, Thos. Mooney, 157 Ashmore Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Frank L. Morris, R. F. D. No. 5, Trenton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Alvin Tharp,

159 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer, Richard Kane, 10 Wetherspoon St., Princeton, N. J.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice President, J. Hoffman, 1018 E. 156th St., New York; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 2158 Crotona Ave., Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

No. 271, Detroit, Mich.—Meets Monday. President, Ed. Ismond; Vice President, A. A. Phillips, 45 Sibley St.; Financial Secretary, G. W. Severance, 305 15th St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Slattery, 500 Brainerd St.; Treasurer, H. C. Hipple, 23 Adams Ave., E.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 10 Grand St. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs St.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand St.; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince St.

No. 281, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, J. N. Conlon, 28 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice President, F. Wright, 26 Morris St., Ottawa, Ont.; Financial Secretary, L. P. Manion, 119 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Henry Prudhomme, No. 1 Stott St., Ottawa, Ont.; Treasurer, John Webber, 24 Laurier Ave., East Ottawa, Ont.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 S. Halsted St. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Wolf, 3637 N. Paulina St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 S. Loomas St.; Treasurer, Thos. Murray, 7033 E. End Ave.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday each month at 16 S. 5th St. President, Chas. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave., N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 7th St., S.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Kenney, Business Agent, 36 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave., S.; Treasurer, E. C. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Ave.

No. 302, Vallejo, Calif.—Financial Secretary, W. Weir, 723 Louisiana St.

(a) No. 303, St. Catharine, Ont.—Meets first and third Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, St. Paul St. President, Albert Lepage, 137 Queenston St., St. Catharine; Vice President, Robert Jones, 9 St. Paul St., Catharine; Financial Secretary, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Recording Secretary, Clarence Walters, 98 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Treasurer, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets Wednesday at Carpenter Hall, 610 Calhoun St. President, Earl G. Finney, 1005 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, Warren Rogers, 1817 Fairfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. L. Eversole, 1313 Ewing St.; Recording Secretary, W. Beerman, 1826 Howell St.; Treasurer, Henry Miller, 1317 Jackson Ave.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 116½ W. Central Ave. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 S. Arno Ave.; Financial Secretary, E. Herrman, 902 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 S. Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 S. First St.

No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—President, O. L. Jordan, 910 W. 5th Ave.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Vaughan, 2518 Washington Ave.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland St.; Vice President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood St.; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop St.; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily Ave.

No. 321, La Salle, Ill.—Financial Secretary, Lee A. Fowler, 213 Gooding St.

(a) No. 323, Terrell, Tex.—President, Jas. S. Adair, 301 N. Catharine St., Terrell, Tex.; Vice President, R. A. Mercer, 701 E. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Tholen, 503 E. Moore Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Recording Secretary, A. E. Zink, 102 W. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Treasurer, C. F. Anderson, 204 W. High St., Terrell, Tex.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Hall, W. 1st St. President, John S. Joyce, 26 W. 3d St.; Vice President, E. C. Bough, 40 E. Albany St.; Financial Secretary, F. W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick St.; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, E. Bridge St.

(c) No. 332, San Jose, Calif.—Meets Monday night of each week, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2d St. President, E. Kenhins, Minor Ave.; Vice President, J. Belvail, 44 San Fernando; Financial Secretary, J. S. Penrod, 364 N. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Harding, 53 13th St.; Treasurer, Geo. Baker, Banker and Sons, E. Santa Clara St.

No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—President, S. R. Alley, 420 W. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Ernest Holeman, 716 College St.; Recording Secretary, Ralph Cline, 607 W. Scott St.; Treasurer, S. K. Jackson, 716 College St.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday night in Machinists' Hall, 38 E. 3d St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 412 S. Brown St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Calif.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I Sts. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th St.; Vice President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 J St.; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th St.; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J St.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, Box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Union Hall, 146 Smith St. President, Norris M. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice President, J. C. Jensen, 117 Paterson St.; Rudolph L. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Toolin, 212 Madison Ave.; Treasurer, John K. Blomerfelt, 50 Hazlewood Ave., Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Musician's Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. H. White, Box 1012.

(b) No. 362, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets Friday night at Bartenders' Hall, 129 W. Court St. President, C. E. Supple, 253 First St.; Vice President, A. E. Rice, Hobbie Heights; Financial Sec-

retary, L. W. Healy, 328 Myrtle Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Hancock, 164 Elm Ave.; Treasurer, L. W. Healy, 328 Myrtle Ave.

(a) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday at 205 S. 5th St. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson St.; Vice President, Geo. Cannon, 540½ S. 3d St.; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery St.; Recording Secretary, John Wolf, 2026 Portland Ave.; Treasurer, Harry Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort Ave.

(a) No. 375, Peterboro, Ont.—Meets second and last Fridays of each month at Labor Hall, 435½ George St. President, A. Whitney, 389 Queen St.; Vice President, A. Guerin, 191 Simcoe St.; Financial Secretary, A. E. Brasseur, 172 Simcoe St.; Treasurer, J. J. Platt, 172 Charlotte St.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe St. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton Ave.; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston St.; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

No. Sub. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Mary Meagher, 7 Warrenton St., Boston, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark St. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard Ave.; Vice President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 N. Avers Ave.; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 W. 15th St.; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 N. California Ave.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets Tuesday in Scales Building, S. Second St. President, W. L. McClure, 1205 Dorchester St.; Vice President, Clarence Rubsam, 221 W. Okmulgee; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Building; Recording Secretary, Paul Dewine, 119 N. O. St.; Treasurer, Gifford Anderson, City Hall.

(b) No. 390, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trade and Labor Hall, John St., S. President, A. Taunge, 40 Liberty St.; Vice President, C. W. Finnie, Financial Secretary, A. Hurd, 131 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. Tansley, 50 Catharine St., S.; Treasurer, Geo. Hurd, 117 Charlton Ave. E.

No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Thos. Connors, 14 High St.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

No. 397, Paraiso, C. Z., Isthmus of Panama.—Financial Secretary, H. Howard, Box 133; Recording Secretary, W. O'Donnell, Box 98.

(a) No. 402, Ft. Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Remsen Building, 111 Adeo St. President, Vincent Dayber, 15 Oak Ridge St., Greenwich Ct.; Financial Secretary, W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St., Greenwich Ct.; Recording Secretary, H. M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich Ct.

(a) No. 403, Roanoke, Va.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Home, Commerce St. President, J. R. Barbour, Third Ave., N. E.; Vice President, G. P. Ruddell, 224 4th Ave., N. W.; Financial Secretary, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland Ave., S. E.; Recording

Secretary, F. B. Tucker, 346 Campbell Ave., S. W.; Treasurer, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland Ave., S. E.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey St.; Vice President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller St.; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex St., Berkeley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce Ave.; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d Ave., Oakland, Calif.

No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Financial Secretary, C. H. Krieg, 443 Bluff St.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willetts, 246 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Peter Gilchrist, 330 W. 18th St.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Ryan, 500 W. 32d St.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

(b) No. 423, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at McCarthy's Hall, Grand St. President, H. Pfurr, corner Phenix and Abbot Ave.; Vice President, A. Gagnon, 377 W. Main St.; Financial Secretary, A. O. Tyler, 411 W. Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. C. Clark, 415 W. Main St.; Treasurer, A. O. Tyler.

No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Commerce & Salem Aves. President, W. H. Wayland, 415 11th Ave., SW.; Financial Secretary, E. C. Wolfenden, 605 10th Ave., SW.; Recording Secretary, C. P. Haber, R. F. D. No. 3.

(a) No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Social-ist Hall, 33 Congress St. President, F. C. Hatch, Kittery, Me.; Vice President, N. J. Groux, Portsmouth, N. H.; Financial Secretary, R. C. Monton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, R. C. Monton, 301 Richards Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.; Treasurer, Thos. Condon, 1 Rockingham St., Portsmouth, N. H.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights, 8 o'clock, at 210 S. 5th St., 3d floor. President, Lee Long, 523 S. Spring St.; Vice President, W. M. Chiles, 430 S. 7th St.; Financial Secretary, C. A. Meador, 821 S. Glenwood Ave.; Recording Secretary, F. E. Lawrence, 430 S. 7th St.; Treasurer, F. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe St.

(g) No. 429, Springfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford St. President, John R. McNally, 75 Avon St.; Vice President, Fred L. Beebe, Camp Ground, Liberty St.; Financial Secretary, Warren E. Clark, 304 Central St.; Recording Secretary, Carl N. Butler, 438 N. Main St.; Treasurer, Robert E. Kearin, 109 Buckingham St.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th Sts. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead St.; Vice President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior St.; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake Ave.; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy Ave.; Treasurer, Neis J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th St.

(a) No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first Monday every month in Donahue Building, 246 State St. President, John Wickham, 129 Prospect St.; Vice President, C. D. Keaveney, 743 Nutt St.; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 402 Summitt Ave.; Recording Secretary, Theo. H. Roberts, 22 Elder St.; Treasurer, F. C. Moorehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Alplans, N. Y., Box 153.

Sub. No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Florence Hotelling, 129 Prospect St.

No. 443, Montgomery, Ala.—Meets Wednesday at Union Headquarters, N. Court St. President, C. F. Parrish, 8 Ryan St.; Vice President, S. R. Clunker; Financial Secretary, W. A. Busby, 129 Noble St.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Bragdon, State Hospital; Treasurer, R. D. Baker, Gen. Del.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 121½ S. Broad St. President, J. K. Tawey, 218 S. 2d St.; Vice President, W. E. Bowers, 122 E. Nicholas St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Van Winkle, 248 N. East St.; Treasurer, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.

No. 453, Billings, Mont.—Financial Secretary, Chas. Warner, 304 N. 23d St.

No. 454, Macon, Ga.—Meets every Monday at Electricians' Hall, 515 Mulberry St. President, G. Palmer, 558 Arch St.; Vice President, F. D. Smyly, 115 Garden St.; Financial Secretary, K. Daunenfelser, 517 Mulberry St.; Recording Secretary, F. W. Goette, 128 Academy St.; Treasurer, J. C. Holmes, 172 Magnolia St.

No. 463, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.—President, E. J. Martin, 106 Agnes St. Vice President, G. H. Drysdale, 49 St. German St.; Financial Secretary, G. P. Bobe, 72 Hutchison St.; Recording Secretary, A. Bastien, 3 Emmette St.; Treasurer, T. N. Rowling, 2359 Chateant Briand St.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 43 How St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, S. Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday at 23 Cosmas Castle, Capital and Maryland. President, P. A. Boland, 23 Cosmas Castle; Vice President, A. Jacobs, 23 Cosmas Castle; J. L. Campbell, 23 Cosmas Castle; Recording Secretary, E. R. Nessler, 23 Cosmas Castle; Treasurer, Thos. Haefling, 23 Cosmas Castle.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday night in Jung's Hall, 3d and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 225 18th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Daley, 1311 10th St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33d St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Wigin's Hall, N. Broadway St. President, Wm. Parslow, Cliff St.; Vice President, A. S. Hohe, 127 Yonkers Ave.; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 921 Nepperhan Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 136 Morningside Ave.; Treasurer, C. P. Smith, Jessamine Ave.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 987 Washington St., Boston. President, George W. Mooney, 84 Elm St., Charleston; Vice President, George W. Nureau, 3 Colonial Ave., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank J. Fell, 771 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George A. Deans, 9 Appleton St., Atlantic, Mass.; Treasurer, James J. Harrigan, 612 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

(a) No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Trades and Labor Assembly, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes Ave.; Vice President, Sam Patterson, E. 23d St.; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 W. 21st St.; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid Ave.; Treasurer, F. L. Martin, Centre Ave.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific Ave. President, H. W. Clark, Box 154; Vice President, C. A. Hunt, 118 Rigg St.; Financial Secretary, J. Tondorf, Box 49; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth St.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 34 Tremont St. President, Henry Ayems, 2263 Church St.; Vice President, John Herman, 1819 O½ St.; Financial Secretary, P. W. Fox, 924 Market St.; Recording Secretary, A. A. Loden, care of Thurny Elect. Co.; Treasurer, A. W. Balke, 2015 O St.

(a) No. 523, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262-264 4th St. President, Paul Behne, 668 37th St.; Vice President, Eugene Colber, 229 Mason St.; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus St.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th Ave., West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 E. 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State St. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell St.; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking Ave.; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie St.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. No. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie St.

No. 538, Danville, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at 527½ E. Main St. President, Guy N. Kittle, 109 S. Buchanan St.; Financial Secretary, Wilber R. Current, 25 Tennessee Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Foraqua, 605 N. Collet St.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 104 Washington Ave., S. President, Tom Ryan, 500 5th Ave., S.; Vice President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave.; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th Ave., S.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Meyerelles, 1500 3d Ave., S., Flat 4; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicolet.

No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 610 Park St.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month in Donahue Building, State St. President, Joseph Gross, 220 6th Ave.; Vice President, Chas. Tabor, 704 Stanley St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Van Netten, 811 Duane Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. H. Lester, 219 Broadway; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 3d St.

(j) No. Sub. 565., Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State St., Schenectady. President, Mae, Smith, 917 Lincoln Ave., Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weidon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale St., Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3d St., Schenectady.

(a) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' Hall, Park Place. President, Charles Cronasey, Hanover Ave.; Morris Plains, N. J.; Vice President, Harry Anson, Western Ave.; Financial Secretary, John H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 3 Speedwell Place; Treasurer, H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonold, 294 High St.; Vice President, Jamse Myolt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanias, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quinby, 52 Willow St.

(j) No. Sub. Local 1-588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets Tuesday or Thursday, at 32 Middle St. President, Louise Loupret, 80 Royal St.; Vice President, Mary Jewett, 10 W. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Helen Moran, 37 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Alice Donnelly, 103 Andover St.; Treasurer, Ruth Flint, 63 Woodward Ave.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets Monday at Labor Temple, 28 N. Hunter St. President, C. S. Estrada, 210 E. Clay; Vice President, W. H. Day, 335 E. Washington; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Ulrich, 126 S. Pilgrim; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland St. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 E. 14th St.; Financial Secretary, R. R. Deer, 3936 Woodland Ave.; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave.; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit St.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Calif.—Meets Wednesday, 311 14th St. President, M. G. Creps, 3142 High St.; Vice President, L. R. Miller, 2875 Vallecito St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge Ave., Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis St., Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter Ave.

(b) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in the month at Building Trades' Hall, B St. President, W. M. Meagor, Ross Valley; Vice President, H. R. Eklund, San Rafael; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 239 D St.; Treasurer H. E. Smith, 233 D St.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at B. T. C. Hall, B. St. President, A. S. Moore; Vice President, C. Bradford; Financial Secretary, Harry Magee, 134 N. C. St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. Morrison.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—President, F. V. Cooper; Vice President, Aug. Acker; Financial Secretary, Geo. Fairweather, 1519 N. 3d St.; Recording Secretary, Tom McDonald.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N. S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola St. President, W. F. Spruin, 108 Edward St.; Vice President, J. Meagher, 146 Argyle St.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, 4 Hollis St.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, 2 Pleasant Ave.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall. Second and Water Sts. President, Charles Olson, 270 N. Water St.; Vice President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William St., New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary,

Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William St., New Burgh, N. Y.

No. 639, Pt. Arthur, Tex.—President, A. J. Brown; Vice President, F. H. Hoffman; Financial Secretary, R. McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, G. T. Dunaway; Treasurer, R. McDaniel.

(a) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month at C. L. U. Hall, 19 Sanford St. President, John Risley, 610 Armory St.; Vice President, Fred M. Tefft, 55 Harvard St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 115 Edgewood St.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton St.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans St.

(j) Sub No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at C. L. U. Hall, 19 Lanford St. President, Anastasia Viederman, 487 New Bridge St., W.; Vice President, Grace Tinkham, 47 Lowell St.; Financial Secretary, Grace Dailey, 333 Eastern Ave.; Treasurer, Helen Burke, 21 Everett St.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State St. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James St., Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Vice President, Wm. Alligeir, 29½ Moyston St.; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay St. and Sacandago Road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig St.; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center St.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenahan, 403 Paige St.; Vice President, George Stone; Financial Secretary, Wallace Riley, 626 Chapel St.; Recording Secretary, T. Welch, 332 Germania Ave.; Treasurer, M. Snow.

No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio—President, A. D. Howard; Vice President, C. Symmes; Financial Secretary, F. Venable, 921 N. 3d St.; Recording Secretary, W. C. Schafer, 118 S. 3d St.; Treasurer, Knorbit Knisel.

(c) No. 658, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Kirst Hall, 910½ Main St. President, Joe Drees, care Ark Elec. Co.; Vice President, E. L. Ketzsch, care Treadway Elec. Co.; Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 W. 11th St.; Recording Secretary, K. D. Vance, 139 Riverside Ave.; Treasurer, J. C. Dice, 3820 Comp-ton Ave.

(c) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m., in Heyl Block, Central Ave. President, A. G. Johnson, 311 Leonard St., city; Vice President, Emmet Lavonducki, 76 Fetaoin St., city; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 659 W. Doughty St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth St., city; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzah, 91 Lake St., city.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelyou Road; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday at Spark's Hall, Broad St. President, W. W. Ingalls, 419 N. 32 St.; Vice President, W. P. Neblett, 210 E. 12th St.; Financial Secretary, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave., Brookland Park; Recording Secretary, W. B. Roberts, 400 W. Main St.; Treasurer, L. R. Warinner, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Alyous Hall on Main St. President, Frank Miller, 89 Sarle St.; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Grif-fith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine St.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at Labor Temple, 5th and Colum-bia Sts. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown St.; Vice President, A. Cahill, 1112 Kossuth St.; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th St.; Recording Secretary, I. Williams, 1010 N. 7th St.; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama.—Meets second Sunday, 3 p. m.; fourth Wednes-day, 8 p. m., in I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice Presi-dent, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, John Lamont, Box 36; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelly, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Wool-nough.

(i) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyceum Hall, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surfass, 1330 Boston Ave.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St.; Treasurer, William Reber, 1230 Harold St.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice Presi-dent, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton St.; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest Ave.; Rec-ording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest Ave.; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month in Rivet House, White St. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice President, Guy Carne, Mitchell; Financial Sec-etary, Walter Ford; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, W. P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., New York City; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednes-day nights at N. W. I. Building, Penn. Ave. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Finan-cial Secretary, Percy Wright, Box 249; Record-ing Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Caillier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Building. President, F. R. Pope, 423 W. 8th St.; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 S. Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, Room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 W. 3d St.; Treasurer, R. De-shaffon, 331 W. Frisco St.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays nights of each month at Atty's Hall, N. Phelp St. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, Ohio; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers St.; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin St.; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 E. Federal St.; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery Ave.

(c) No. 695, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. Presi-dent, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President,

Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Eagle's Hall, Gary, Ind.; meets second and fourth Thursdays at Long's Hall, Hammond, Ind. President, C. A. McGraner, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, R. F. Abbott, 48 Sibley St., Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, R. O. Sules, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State St., Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer J. W. Wagner, 685 Washington St., Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Teamsters' Hall, Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School St., Engine Co.; Vice President, Rodrick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Wash. St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester D. Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, Sidney S. Favor, 121 Rogers St.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets Tuesday at Labor Headquarters, N. Broadway St. President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 N. Elm St.; Vice President, George Harmon, care Head Light Bldg.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, P. O. Box 407 care Borden Elect. Co.; Recording Secretary, H. L. Hodson, W. 8th St.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave. President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Ampfer, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 S. 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 S. 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Bohm Hall, Main and Vandalia Sts. President, E. B. Hunter, Edgemont, Ill.; Vice President, G. L. Fisher, 1833 State St., Granite City, Ill.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner; Treasurer, Wm. Ducl.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 205 High St. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Dooley's Inn; Vice President, Wm. Larey, 96 Chapin St.; Financial Secretary, F. E. Coward, 94 Sycamore St.; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck St.; Treasurer, H. H. Bolter, 35 Willow St.

(a) No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Theviot Hall, S. 8th St. President, Charles R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Vice President, Dean Wilson, Imperial Block; Financial Secretary, H. Roberts, 1702 E. Oak St.; Recording Secretary, A. Ansdahl, Iron Exchange Hotel; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel;

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets first and third Mondays of every month in Lewer's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 145 Fitzgerald St.; Financial Secretary, W. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Provence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington St.

No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main

St. President, Albert J. Asher, 1 Eastern Ave.; August McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Recording Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasurer, John L. Burke, 348 N. King St.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Ass. Building Trades' Hall, 229 W. Washington St. President, J. A. Jackson, 3226 Calumet Ave.; Vice President, August Prasael, 655 Aldine St.; Financial Secretary, Sam Holman, 134 N. 53d Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart St.; Treasurer, Wm. Dettman, 1806 Washtenaw Ave.; Business Agent, Phil. J. McGinn, 2523 Jackson Building.

(a) No. 714, Charlestown, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in Owl's Hall, 66 Main St. President, R. R. Swanson, 33 Lexington St., Everett, Mass.; Vice President, H. F. O'Connell, 819 4th St., South Boston, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 62 Barry St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, William N. Bonner, 445 Meridian St., E. Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, A. A. Valois, 133 Kimball Ave., Revere, Mass.

No. 716, Houston, Tex.—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress St. President, J. M. Stevens, 2009 Everett St.; Business Agent, K. Whaley, Box 395; Financial Secretary, W. J. Peters, 2006 Jefferson Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. N. Henshaw, 2105 Leeland Ave.; Treasurer, J. V. Shown, Houston Heights, Tex.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays each month in Wells' Memorial Building, Washington, St. President, E. J. Hogan, 30 Dundee St.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grant, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Ky.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Central Labor Hall, 3d Broadway St. President, George Grim, 718 S. 11th St.; Vice President, J. O. Pate, 4 Jefferson; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmdorff, 439 S. 3d; Treasurer, Geo. B. Brown, 502 S. 6th St.

(a) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Fridays each month at 39 Manchester St. President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech St.; Vice President, Sam Adams, 233 Douglas St.; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln St.; Treasurer, Albert Miville, 325 Central St.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at 409 Reed St. President, G. T. Little, 409 Reed St.; Vice President, H. B. Rilcher, 409 Reed St.; Financial Secretary, B. W. Sanders, 115 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Harry Solomon, 641 N. Ave.; Treasurer, J. L. Walker, 109 N. Williams St.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades' Council Hall, Chapel St. President, Walter Lines, 1010 Campbell Ave., West Haven, Conn.; Vice President, John J. Bowen, Chapel St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Weston, Jr., 749 State St.; Recording Secretary, Clarence A. Lipe, 65 Grove St.; Treasurer, George R. Saunders, 62 Whitney Ave.

No. 723, Ft Wayne, Ind.—President, T. Fleming, N. Clinton St.; Vice President, F. Sheldon, 1111 Hanna St.; Financial Secretary, Z. Z. Miller, 507 La Salle St.; Recording Secretary, A. Berger, 630 E. Washington St.; Treasurer, S. Evans, Butler St.

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